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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1872. NO. 281.

FIRST EDITION.

RECORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

His Steadfast Support of the Rebellion, and Consistent Opposition to Measures for the Suppression of the Rebellion and Restoration of the Republic.

We ask the voters of Pennsylvania to examine attentively the record of Charles R. Buckalew as a member of the United States Senate for six years, presented below, and decide from it what claims he has now on them for the highest honors within their gift.

Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1869. It is well known—in fact, notorious—that all through the war his sympathies were with the rebels. He was a leader among the copperhead Democracy, that wing of the party which kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union armies, by giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He was not an open enemy, like Vallandigham; but a crafty, politic adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would move in disguise and cover up his tracks. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men who were fighting against treason. He was therefore a fit and trusted emissary of the Confederacy—one who could be relied on to impart any information that might damage the Union cause and help the rebels; one who was willing to consult with the rebel agents in Canada, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts to overthrow the republic. At home he was in the confidence of those organizations formed to resist the draft, and was the head and front of a powerful opposition in his own county—a combination whose acts were as treasonable as was the firing on Fort Sumter. When men were most needed to fill decimated ranks, and conscription had to be resorted to, Buckalew not only tacitly counseled resistance to the process of the law, but aided and encouraged it by welcoming deserters and fugitives from the draft. So firmly and steadfastedly was he committed to the cause of disunion that he never permitted himself to say or do aught that might injure the rebel cause. When forced to act he was always found helping the enemy, whether as a private citizen or a public officer. His record as a United States Senator is in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania may judge this man by his acts we append the record of his votes while Senator:

Record of Charles R. Buckalew, as Shown by His Votes in the United States Senate 1863-69.

measure tending to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

1. He voted against paying bounties to volunteers. He would have deprived the soldier of all bounties because he hated the cause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers.

2. He voted against giving the black soldiers the same pay as white. A pro-slavery, rebel-sympathizing Democrat, he believed the negro fit only for a slave, and after the black man had proved his loyalty, his bravery and his manhood, Buckalew would still have had him degraded.

3. He voted against the conscription law, without which it would have been impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies, and to defeat the rebellion. When this law came to be enforced he encouraged an organization to resist its execution.

4. He voted against an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars, to pay one hundred day volunteers, or emergency men. He would rather that the State capital had fallen into the hands of the enemy than that Lee had been driven back from Gettysburg.

5. He voted against the bill to restrict the expenses of the collection of soldiers' claims against the government. This was entirely consistent. He was in favor of paying soldiers only as little as possible, and when a soldier had lost his life in the service, his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims.

6. He voted *for* paying rebel slave owners for slaves drafted or received as volunteers into the Union armies; and would to-day vote for compensating the rebels for the loss of all their slaves, and for pensioning disabled rebel soldiers. Such a course would be consistent with his every act and every vote.

II. That Charles R. Buckalew hindered, in every possible way, the work of reconstruction, except upon terms acceptable to the rebels.

1. He was opposed to Senators taking an oath renewing their allegiance and fidelity to the United States. Having acted with the traitors himself, in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and never having renounced his treason, he could not have voted otherwise.

2. He voted against a resolution providing that neither house of Congress should admit Senators or Representatives from the rebel States, until Congress should have declared such State entitled to such representation.

3. He voted against admitting into Congress the loyal representatives from Tennessee.

4. He voted against the Reconstruction acts, and the supplements thereto.

5. He voted against the bill readmitting the seceded States.

6. He voted against the resolution excluding from the Electoral College the vote of rebel States not yet reorganized.

III. Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure calculated to secure the political and civil rights of the colored race.

1. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, securing equality before the law to all men without distinction of race or color. By this vote he declared that a black man should not have the same legal rights in other men—that he should be excluded from churches, from schools, from colleges, from railway cars, from hotels, from steamboat cabins, from theaters and from all public privileges. This doctrine is now being enforced in Savannah, where black men are shot for attempting to ride in street cars.

2. He voted against an amendment to permit colored citizens to vote and hold office in Montana.

3. He voted *for* an amendment to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States.

4. He voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

5. He voted against establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, which was the means of bringing relief and succor to thousands of destitute and suffering blacks.

6. He voted against furnishing *temporary relief* to destitute blacks in the District of Columbia.

7. He voted against admitting Nebraska with a constitution enfranchising the colored residents.

8. He voted against the Fifteenth amendment, *securing the ballot to the colored men of the United States, and raising their descendants* to the dignity of American citizens. He is against this amendment still, and would do all in his power to abolish it.

IV. Charles R. Buckalew opposed wholesome financial measures, necessary to secure stability and confidence among business men, and protect the credit of the nation.

1. He opposed the National Banking act—a measure without which the rebellion could not have been crushed and the financial affairs of the government successfully administered, which gave stability to the country, and subsequently enabled the administration to provide for the payment of the national debt.

2. He opposed the adoption of a uniform system of bankruptcy, a measure which has brought relief to thousands of business men, and greatly stimulated mercantile and manufacturing enterprises.

3. He favored a redundant currency, to the end that financial confidence might be weakened by a high rate of premium on gold, and by delaying the gradual return to a specie basis.

V. Charles R. Buckalew voted uniformly against protection to American industry, thus striking directly at the vital interests of Pennsylvania.

He favored the passage of an act to reduce the tax on raw cotton, so as to benefit his rebel friends; but when the bill to increase the duties on imports, and the bill imposing a tariff on imported copper and copper ore were under consideration, he voted *nay*.

This is the record of Charles R. Buckalew and we look in vain for an act or vote of his in aid of the government in its life-struggle with treason. We challenge his supporters to show, from his record as a United States Senator, a single word spoken in defense of the government, or a single vote given for the suppression of the rebellion. They will fail to find, in all his long service as Senator, a word of sympathy for the Union cause, or a word in denunciation of those who sought to disrupt the nation.

FROM WHEATLAND, PA.

Political Outlook—A Grant and Wilson Club Numbering Two Hundred and Fifty Members—The Mills.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEATLAND, PA., August 7, 1872.

Business calling your correspondent to Wheatland, Mercer county, on the evening of August 3d, we had the pleasure of meeting with the Grant and Wilson Club at their headquarters in Weaver Hall. The club has a full complement of active and efficient officers—employees of the iron mills of Woods, Sons & Co., and is at present the largest club in the county. It already numbers two hundred and fifty members, and the list is being daily increased. At the meeting on Saturday evening the hall was packed to overflowing, and addresses were delivered by Hon. S. McKinly, of Lawrence county, our candidate for State Senate, and other speakers. It is the intention of the club to hold meetings weekly until after the election. An invitation has been extended to the Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, of your city, to address them on the 17th. He will be greeted by one of the most enthusiastic audiences he has ever met. Every friend of the Republican party in Wheatland is at work for the good cause, and you can safely count on a majority for Grant in Mercer county of at least six hundred.

The mills are all in successful operation, and over fifty thousand dollars are paid out each month to the laborers. Wheatland is now the town, with its constantly growing industrial interests, ten years ago was a farm with two farm houses. The laborers, mechanics and tradesmen say that this wonderful change has been wrought under a Republican administration, and that they will do their part to continue this same party in power for another four years.

During the past two weeks I have traveled over the greater portion of Mercer county, and an intimate acquaintance with the people and politics of the county enable me to assure you of a majority for our State ticket of not less than six hundred. Many Republicans put it as high as eight hundred. It is true a few place hunters have gone over to the Democracy to obtain the empty honor of a nomination from the Democratic County Convention, which assembles in Mercer on the 12th instant, but after that convention there will be more defections from the Democratic party than accessions to it.

As above stated, put Mercer county down for a hundred majority for the Republican ticket.

M.

Ohio National Camp Meeting—Railroad Employee Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, August 7, 1872.

About one thousand persons have arrived here to-day to attend the national camp meeting.

As the mail train on the C. S. and C. Road was nearing Tremont Station this morning it struck one of the section men, named J. Lynch, killing him instantly. He had just removed his hand-car from the track when the forward guard on the engine struck him on the forehead.

GEN. HARTRANFT DEFENDED.

LETTER FROM HON. D. N. WHITE.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW AND CANDID CONCLUSIONS.

SEWICKLEY, July 30, 1872.

Hugh McNeill, Esq., President of the Union Republican Club, Allegheny:

SIR—Probably I can in no better way discharge my duty as a member of the club, and better promote the great cause it is designed to serve, than to notice the persistent and unjust attacks which have been made, and are now being made, upon the character of the Republican candidate for Governor, John F. Hartranft. He takes pre-eminence in this work of degraded.

The only other party to this transaction is Evans, and in answer to the question whether Auditor General Hartranft received any portion of his commissions, directly or indirectly, he testified as follows:

"Gen. Hartranft received from me a loan of $7,000 March 31, 1871, for which he gave me simply a due bill—'Due Geo. O. Evans, $7,000.' That money was repaid to me after proceedings had been commenced against me by him and the State Treasurer, in the streets of Philadelphia, on August 18, 1871, with $175 interest. No agreement was made by me with any State official or public employee that I would be rewarded it as improper in the highest degree to have offered, in any way, what might seem to be a bribe for the performance of official duty."

Subsequently, in his testimony, in reply to the question whether he had ever given a dollar of the money paid as commissions to any *State official* of Pennsylvania, either directly or indirectly, his reply was: *"I most strongly and distinctly and positively say, I never did."*

This is the history of the case, and there is nothing in it that in the slightest degree reflects upon the honor and honesty of General Hartranft. At the time he borrowed this money from Evans there was nothing whatever developed in the investigation by Evans's character. He was then successfully collecting the last batch of claims. He was the trusted agent of the Governor and of the State, and hundreds of thousands. No one but the Governor knew that he had collected money which he had not paid into the treasury. General Hartranft needed money for some purpose personal to himself. Evans offered to lend it and Hartranft accepted the loan. It may be that Evans intended it as a bribe, but his account had not been presented or settled, and he knew there would be a storm when it was discovered he had retained from his collections such enormous commissions. But even this is mere conjecture. Certain it is, judging from the enmity manifested toward Hartranft by Evans when giving his testimony, if he could have produced any evidence to implicate Hartranft, he would have revealed it. The moment that Hartranft discovered the defalcations of Evans, he promptly called him, and that he might not be trammeled with any obligations, he paid the loan borrowed only about four months before, principal and interest.

Now, we put it to any just man, is it fair that a man's character, hitherto beyond reproach, shall be ruined by damaging suspicions and inferences because he had the misfortune to accept a loan from a fellow State official who at the time was in good standing, but who afterward proved to be unworthy of public trust. We admit it was unfortunate, considering that Evans turned out a defaulter, but we fail to see in what way it is disparaging to General Hartranft's character.

It has also been charged that General Hartranft had dealt in stocks with the State money. This charge is wholly malicious, and has not the least evidence to sustain it. The Auditor General has no more control over the State funds, either as Auditor or Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, than has the humblest citizen of the State. All the public moneys of every description are in the hands of the State Treasurer, and there is no way of getting the money from the Treasury but by a regular voucher and warrant, showing officially on the books of the Auditor's office, and of the Treasurer's office, on what account and for what purpose the money was paid. As well might the Controller of Allegheny county be charged with using the county funds in the hands of the Treasurer for his private purposes. Besides, the Treasurer is compelled to make a report every month, under oath, as to where the State moneys in his possession are deposited and the parties holding the certificates of deposit, have to make a like return under oath. These reports are spread on the books of the Auditor General's office, and the law which requires these reports also provides that these books shall be kept open for the examination of any person who chooses to do so. If General Hartranft had had control of any of the State funds it would appear in these reports. A matter which can be so easily verified need not be long in doubt, but it does not suit General Hartranft's defamers to investigate too closely. They would soon find that all their charges are perfectly baseless. This charge that General Hartranft had made an improper use of the State funds originated with Evans and his friends, and it was thoroughly investigated by the Legislative Committee. Among others called was Edwin M. Lewis, Esq. President of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, and also the Financial Agent of the State. He gives a full statement, under oath, of all the transactions of Gen. Hartranft and those of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund with that bank for the purchase of State stocks on account of the State. That bank employed Charles P. Yerkes, Jr., then a broker in good standing, to make purchases for the State, which he did to the amount of half a million. It is proper that he had the fullest confidence in the integrity of Mr. Yerkes, and further, that no financial officer of the United States, both by the Secretary of the Treasury and Governor Curtin, but no proper charge would be struck until the claims of the State were audited by the proper accounting officers at Washington. This was not done until 1866, when, for technical reasons, the whole batch of State claims, except $112, were marked "suspended and disallowed" by the Second Controller and Third Auditor, to whose department the settlement belonged. As there was no doubt of the equity of the State's claims, no demand was made by the United States for payment, and thus the matter rested until 1867, although one or two attempts were made by State Treasurer Kemble to obtain a settlement, which were unsuccessful. In March, 1867, George O. Evans came to Harrisburg, and a resolution was passed through the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint a State agent to collect "suspended and disallowed claims" of the State against the United States, and the compensation for that purpose was not to exceed ten per cent. of the amounts thus collected. The resolution was approved March 27, 1867, and the same day the Governor appointed Evans agent. It is likely that but few if any of the members of the Legislature knew of these "suspended or disallowed" claims, or had any idea that they intended to employ the large amount of claims standing in that position at Washington. Evans went to Washington, and by the third of May following, $8,000 was paid from the Second Comptroller, Broadhead, a reversal of his former decision, and an allowance on the State's claims to the amount of $1,946,119 43. After deducting the amount due the United States for the war tax and the $600,000 cash advanced, and crediting the State with $200,000 cash paid, there was left $16 98 due the State, and Evans collected this and kept it as part of the commissions for this month's work, which he had subsequently added to upward of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. In the same month of May, Evans reported to the Governor his success, and that he had kept the seventy-eight thousand dollars. In October, 1868, he succeeded in collecting $109,950 46, which he also reported to the Governor, and which he also pocketed. Now, during all this time neither the Auditor General nor State Treasurer had the slightest idea of the proceedings of Evans. The Governor never communicated to either of them that Evans had made any report, or that he had collected any money. The whole matter seems to have been kept a profound secret, as far as any officials at Harrisburg or the Legislature were concerned, and there was not a particle of evidence before the Committee of Investigation to show that Gen. Hartranft knew, or could have known, that Evans was retaining these large commissions until August, 1871, when the matter first came to light through the investigations of Wein Forney to J. M. McClure, Deputy Attorney General, that he had not received his share of $6,000, set apart by Evans for the *Keystone* newspaper, of which he was part owner.

While the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Governor and Legislature were in complete ignorance of Evans's movements and embezzlements, in March, 1870, Evans came to Harrisburg to look for additional claims which were on file in the Auditor General's office, which had never been presented to the United States government for settlement, and consequently had never been "suspended or disallowed." Gen. Hartranft at his first application declined to allow him to take them, and it was not until after Gen. Hartranft had written two letters, urging the Auditor to put these claims in the hands of Evans, that he consented to do so. This last batch of claims amounted to about one million of dollars, and as the resolution under which Evans had been previously acting, had also reference to these claims, the Governor recommissioned him, and Gen. Hartranft entered into an agreement with him, that he was to receive the same commissions for collecting these claims as he, Hartranft, should deem equitable. On the 29th of August, 1870, Evans collected the first installment on the new batch of claims, amounting to $156,846, and pocketed that, making no report to the State Treasurer or Auditor General; and they have continued to do so ever since, without the Governor or Gen. Hartranft knowing, of it until nearly a year afterward, and there is no evidence whatever to show that they did know, manifested and expressed. April 11, 1871, he collected a second installment, amounting, to $137,822 59; May 19, 1871, a third installment of $227,775 47, and June 23, 1871, a fourth and last installment of $208,753 08. These three installments were paid into the Treasury July 1, 1871, and paid into the Treasury $29,967 92, which he acknowledged was due to the State over and above the ten per cent. commissions which he claimed on the entire collections and settlements.

Now in all this history of the affair, deduced from the evidence taken before the Legislative Investigating Committee, there is not a particle of evidence reflecting in the slightest degree upon the official or personal character of General Hartranft. The report of the committee was drawn up by the distinguished Democratic Senator, Hon. William A. Wallace, and makes this emphatic statement in regard to the drafts collected by Evans on account of the suspended and disallowed claims, to wit: "No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, *nor was its receipt known until* 1871 *by any State official save the Governor*, to whom Evans communicated the fact of its receipt, and its application to his commissions." That committee made a most thorough inquiry into all the matters connected with the matter, and unanimously joined in the report which acquits Gen. Hartranft of any official delinquency.

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It has also been charged that General Hartranft had dealt in stocks with the State money. This charge is wholly malicious, and has not the least evidence to sustain it. The Auditor General has no more control over the State funds, either as Auditor or Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, than has the humblest citizen of the State. All the public moneys of every description are in the hands of the State Treasurer, and there is no way of getting the money from the Treasury but by a regular voucher and warrant, showing officially on the books of the Auditor's office, and of the Treasurer's office, on what account and for what purpose the money was paid. As well might the Controller of Allegheny county be charged with using the county funds in the hands of the Treasurer for his private purposes. Besides, the Treasurer is compelled to make a report every month, under oath, as to where the State moneys in his possession are deposited and the parties holding the certificates of deposit have to make a like return under oath. These reports are spread on the books of the Auditor General's office, and the law which requires these reports also provides that these books shall be kept open for the examination of any person who chooses to do so. If General Hartranft had had control of any of the State funds it would appear in these reports. A matter which can be so easily verified need not be long in doubt, but it does not suit General Hartranft's defamers to investigate too closely. They would soon find that all their charges are perfectly baseless. This charge that General Hartranft had made an improper use of the State funds originated with Evans and his friends, and it was thoroughly investigated by the Legislative Committee. Among others called was Edwin M. Lewis, Esq. President of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, and also the Financial Agent of the State. He gives a full statement, under oath, of all the transactions of Gen. Hartranft and those of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund with that bank for the purchase of State stocks on account of the State. That bank employed Charles P. Yerkes, Jr., then a broker in good standing, to make purchases for the State, which he did to the amount of half a million. It is proper that he had the fullest confidence in the integrity of Mr. Yerkes, and further, that no financial officer of the United States, both by the Secretary of the Treasury and Governor Curtin, but no proper charge would be struck until the claims of the State were audited by the proper accounting officers at Washington. This was not done until 1866, when, for technical reasons, the whole batch of State claims, except $112, were marked "suspended and disallowed" by the Second Controller and Third Auditor, to whose department the settlement belonged. As there was no doubt of the equity of the State's claims, no demand was made by the United States for payment, and thus the matter rested until 1867, although one or two attempts were made by State Treasurer Kemble to obtain a settlement, which were unsuccessful. In March, 1867, George O. Evans came to Harrisburg, and a resolution was passed through the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint a State agent to collect "suspended and disallowed claims" of the State against the United States, and the compensation for that purpose was not to exceed ten per cent. of the amounts thus collected. The resolution was approved March 27, 1867, and the same day the Governor appointed Evans agent. It is likely that but few if any of the members of the Legislature knew of these "suspended or disallowed" claims, or had any idea that they intended to employ the large amount of claims standing in that position at Washington. Evans went to Washington, and by the third of May following, $8,000 was paid from the Second Comptroller, Broadhead, a reversal of his former decision, and an allowance on the State's claims to the amount of $1,946,119 43. After deducting the amount due the United States for the war tax and the $600,000 cash advanced, and crediting the State with $200,000 cash paid, there was left $16 98 due the State, and Evans collected this and kept it as part of the commissions for this month's work, which he had subsequently added to upward of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. In the same month of May, Evans reported to the Governor his success, and that he had kept the seventy-eight thousand dollars. In October, 1868, he succeeded in collecting $109,950 46, which he also reported to the Governor, and which he also pocketed. Now, during all this time neither the Auditor General nor State Treasurer had the slightest idea of the proceedings of Evans. The Governor never communicated to either of them that Evans had made any report, or that he had collected any money. The whole matter seems to have been kept a profound secret, as far as any officials at Harrisburg or the Legislature were concerned, and there was not a particle of evidence before the Committee of Investigation to show that Gen. Hartranft knew, or could have known, that Evans was retaining these large commissions until August, 1871, when the matter first came to light through the investigations of Wein Forney to J. M. McClure, Deputy Attorney General, that he had not received his share of $6,000, set apart by Evans for the *Keystone* newspaper, of which he was part owner.

While the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Governor and Legislature were in complete ignorance of Evans's movements and embezzlements, in March, 1870, Evans came to Harrisburg to look for additional claims which were on file in the Auditor General's office, which had never been presented to the United States government for settlement, and consequently had never been "suspended or disallowed." Gen. Hartranft at his first application declined to allow him to take them, and it was not until after Gen. Hartranft had written two letters, urging the Auditor to put these claims in the hands of Evans, that he consented to do so. This last batch of claims amounted to about one million of dollars, and as the resolution under which Evans had been previously acting, had also reference to these claims, the Governor recommissioned him, and Gen. Hartranft entered into an agreement with him, that he was to receive the same commissions for collecting these claims as he, Hartranft, should deem equitable. On the 29th of August, 1870, Evans collected the first installment on the new batch of claims, amounting to $156,846, and pocketed that, making no report to the State Treasurer or Auditor General; and they have continued to do so ever since, without the Governor or Gen. Hartranft knowing, of it until nearly a year afterward, and there is no evidence whatever to show that they did know, manifested and expressed. April 11, 1871, he collected a second installment, amounting, to $137,822 59; May 19, 1871, a third installment of $227,775 47, and June 23, 1871, a fourth and last installment of $208,753 08. These three installments were paid into the Treasury July 1, 1871, and paid into the Treasury $29,967 92, which he acknowledged was due to the State over and above the ten per cent. commissions which he claimed on the entire collections and settlements.

Now in all this history of the affair, deduced from the evidence taken before the Legislative Investigating Committee, there is not a particle of evidence reflecting in the slightest degree upon the official or personal character of General Hartranft. The report of the committee was drawn up by the distinguished Democratic Senator, Hon. William A. Wallace, and makes this emphatic statement in regard to the drafts collected by Evans on account of the suspended and disallowed claims, to wit: "No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, *nor was its receipt known until* 1871 *by any State official save the Governor*, to whom Evans communicated the fact of its receipt, and its application to his commissions." That committee made a most thorough inquiry into all the matters connected with the matter, and unanimously joined in the report which acquits Gen. Hartranft of any official delinquency.

But, say Gen. Hartranft's defamers, what about the seven thousand dollar due bill. Well, let us examine that. Gen. Hartranft, under oath, testifies that in March, 1871, Evans offered to loan him some money, but he declined it at that time, but subsequently, before the first of April, he accepted a loan of $7,000, for which he gave his due bill. In the August following he paid both the principal and interest, amounting to $7,175.

"The only other party to this transaction is Evans, and in answer to the question whether Auditor General Hartranft received any portion of his commissions, directly or indirectly, he testified as follows:

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY TO-NIGHT.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our Republican friends of the GRANT and WILSON ratification meeting to be held in the Allegheny Diamond, this evening. The Hon. P. C. SHANNON, J. W. F. WHITE, Esq., and others, will discuss the issues of the campaign, and will doubtless have something interesting to say in regard to Greeleyism, Summerism, and the peculiar attitude of the Democratic party. Allegheny always comes up to the general expectation on occasions of this character, but there are indications that, should the evening prove auspicious, this ratification meeting will be one of the largest ever held in the "Banner county." Turn out, then, Republicans, and show your old enemies that you understand their tactics; that you are *still* true to Republican principles, and ever ready to take a hand in opposing Democracy, under whatever guise it may show itself; that you are not to be deceived by GREELEY ambition or SUMNER malignity, that you are not going to set aside *old* noble deeds, like GRANT and HARTRANFT, and give place and power to men of words—and these words neither wise nor patriotic—like GREELEY and BUCKALEW. Then "Up, boys! and at 'em!" It is the old fight over again. Democracy is not a whit better (but a great deal more deceptive) under GREELEY than under SEYMOUR, and it must be fought and vanquished as it was four years ago. Let the fight begin to-night. Unfurl your banner for "GRANT and WILSON," and go into the contest with a determination to achieve a decisive victory.

NORTH CAROLINA IS ALL RIGHT!

The old North State emerges from the maze and confusion of imperfect returns true to the Republican cause! For nearly a week she has been claimed as a trophy in the hands of the Confederates. But the claim was not well founded. The entire Republican State ticket is elected, the majority being *in the neighborhood of one thousand.* This result *will prove a sad disappointment* to the Confederates, who for days have burnt their powder, wasted their breath and issued congratulatory addresses, in the belief that they had won a victory of the greatest value and not encountered positive defeat. Though the Republican majority is small now, it is large enough to render the State certain for GRANT in November. .

BUCKALEW was a Senator from Pennsylvania during the war. He was never heard to utter a word of sympathy for the Union cause, nor a syllable in denunciation of treason and rebellion.

THE Senatorial record of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is reproduced in our columns to-day to supply a very general demand. The supporters of BUCKALEW have attempted no explanation. Nor can they. It is conclusive as to his rebel sympathies throughout his Senatorial career, and fully establishes the fact that he is not worthy of the support of the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ, substantially admits the correctness of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW's Senatorial Record as given in the COMMERCIAL, but attempts no reply, except to say that "the people of the Commonwealth will not care to dig among such rubbish," etc. That is a matter of opinion. In our judgment "the people" do yet "care" how a man appealing to them for their honors stood at a time when the question was one of life or death to the Republic. The *Patriot* and its readers will find that Mr. BUCKALEW's record cannot be snapped out of sight and mind so easily.

ALARMED at the formidable strength of the New York Democracy from the GREELEY column, the *World* (which last year insisted that TWEED's fortune had been amassed "by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money)" the *Tribune* and other Democratic papers have started the rumor that TWEED has repudiated GREELEY. There is no sort of legitimate basis for the story, but even supposing it to be true, it would simply show the desperate strait to which the Confederate venture has been driven, to make so experienced and hardened a corruptionist as the Democratic candidate's former business partner desert him. For, as the *World* remarked on the occason referred to, "Whatever *else* TWEED may have been charged with, nobody has ever accused him of being a fool." For the present, however, there are no grounds for supposing that the political partnership—has the tobacco partnership!—between TWEED and GREELEY has been dissolved.

WHERE all are doing nobly it is perhaps invidious to particularize, and yet the effective service which is being rendered for the Republican party by our Irish-born fellow-citizens in various parts of the country, deserves honorable mention. Much efficient work is being done among this important element of our population by representative men of their own race, with results of the most encouraging nature. A national convention of Irish-American citizens is to be held in Philadelphia on the 19th of next month, under the auspices of the Irish Republican Association, at which many of the prominent Irish Republicans of the United States are expected to be present. It is understood that the leading railroad lines will issue excursion tickets at low rates, and there is no doubt that the Convention will be the means of conducing to much good. Irishmen are beginning to think for themselves in matters of politics—and hence the constant accessions which are being made from among them to the ranks of the Republican party.

THE Supreme Court of the United States not long ago, in a case which covered the question, decided that notes given for the purchase of slaves during the existence of slavery could still be enforced. Chief Justice CHASE, who was not in his seat when judgment was rendered, has just directed a dissent to be entered for him, partly on the ground that contracts for the purchase and sale of slaves were and are abhorrent to sound morals and natural justice, and without support except in positive law. This opinion is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the Democratic candidate for President, who—at the very time that the slaveholders were prosecuting an unholy rebellion against the lawful authority of the government, and after the slaves themselves had been set free by President LINCOLN's Proclamation of Emancipation—advocated the payment of four hundred millions of dollars out of the National treasury as compensation to the masters. If Mr. GREELEY's proposition was not abhorrent to sound morals and natural justice, then there are no such things.

WHATEVER national significance Republicans may attach to the local elections which took place in Kentucky last Monday is upon the warrant of the Democracy itself. The local journals of that party had expressly declared that if the Democratic nominees were defeated it would—in view of the Presidential campaign—have a decidedly depressing effect upon the "Liberal" movement outside of the State. The response of the people was excellent. In Louisville and Lexington, where the principal fight was made, the Republican candidates were successful, while the home of Congressman BECK—one of the most outspoken supporters—elected the anti-GREELEY ticket by some six hundred majority, a very heavy gain on the Republican vote of last year. Similar encouraging reports come from Tennessee, where the local elections also show large Republican gains. Of themselves, these elections are comparatively unimportant, but as indicating the probable verdict of the people in November they are decidedly significant, and will animate the Republicans of Pennsylvania and every other State.

ONE of the principal reasons assigned by Senator SUMNER in vindication of his political change of front is, that he is "against fanning ancient flames into continued life," which is as much as to say that President GRANT cherishes feelings of malice and bitterness toward the Southern people; whereas we have Mr. GREELEY's own word for it that General GRANT has shown more practical sympathy, and given more evidences of kindness toward rebels, than all the copperhead writers and politicians combined." If this testimony is not sufficiently strong, let SUMNER himself be called upon to reinforce it. In the early days of reconstruction General GRANT made a tour of observation in the South at the request of President JOHNSON, and at its close prepared a report in which he advocated mild and generous treatment of the rebel States, upon the ground that he was satisfied the mass of thinking men at the South accepted the situation in good faith. President JOHNSON transmitted this report to Congress, with a message calling favorable attention to it, when SUMNER openly denounced it in the Senate as a "whitewashing report," not warranted by the facts of the case, and for the severity of which General GRANT was severely criticised and blamed by the Massachusetts Senator. Yet this man has now the effrontery to accuse the President of a lack of magnanimity. How remarkably ingenuous and sincere!

AN OLD SUBJECT STILL NEW.

No other charge laid against the GRANT Administration has produced so much exasperation among our German fellow-citizens as the charge of having sold arms to the French during the great war. With some of them to call GRANT the *waffen-schacher*, or trafficker in arms, is evidently supposed to be an unanswerable argument against his re-election—an argument so conclusive as to be an end of all controversy on the subject. "What! vote for the *man* who for selfish gain put weapons in the hands of their enemies wherewith to slaughter our brothers when they were fighting for fatherland? Never, never, never for evermore!" In this emphatic and strongly emotional form, or in other forms still more vigorous, German indignation over President GRANT's alleged offense against humanity and the fatherland has often found expression since the beginning of the canvass. Assuming the facts to be as charged, or looking at only one side of the actual facts, one may readily admit that the feeling is so natural and respectable as to be entitled to much sympathy. Indeed, in any case, or on any supposition as to the circumstances involved, Germans might reasonably regret that the enemies of their compatriots were enabled to procure the means of prolonging the war beyond the time when ultimate success became obviously impossible. The error of the Germans consists in permitting their feelings of grief over a lamentable fact to pass into anger at the President and his advisers for refusing to forget and disregard their obligations as neutrals, and the duty of upholding neutral rights, imposed upon them by their official position.

It is perfectly certain that General GRANT's personal sympathies and good wishes were enlisted on the German side in the great struggle. He was at no pains to conceal the fact, as was made apparent on several occasions, and as is now frankly acknowledged by official organs of the imperial government. What, then, was his offense against Germany, which still burns and rankles in the memory of some American Germans? When the Franco-German war began, the American government had long been trying to get rid of its old and disapproved weapons, and it was then ready and authorized to sell to all applicants, except those who were agents of either of the belligerents. Whatever subordinates may have done, there is not a particle of evidence to implicate any high functionary of the government in neglect or disregard of this restriction, and even his bitterest enemies do not pretend that the President was to blame in the matter. The burden of the accusation is that GRANT's cabinet sold arms knowing that they would finally be owned by the French and used by them against the Germans. The truth is, that as France needed arms and Germany did not, the American government could not help believing that whoever might be the immediate purchaser of its weapons, France would get them sooner or later. But did such belief or knowledge furnish a reason why the American government should suspend its sales and make the policy of the War Department dependent upon the duration of the war in France? The suggestion is utterly unreasonable. Think of the German or Russian or any other great European power thus deferring to the contingencies of passing events! But there was a still better reason for the course pursued by the Washington government. It could not have responded to the wishes of some American Germans by arbitrarily arresting the sale of arms without grossly violating its duties as neutral toward France, and thus taking a most effective part on the side of Germany in the war. This correct view of the subject was long ago taken by the most intelligent Germans on both sides of the Atlantic, and we cannot help thinking that it must seem just and reasonable to all who examine it with calm and impartial reflection.

We have been led to refer again to this old and threadbare topic, because we see that in some German organs GRANT is still savagely denounced on account of it, while GREELEY is held up directly or by implication as a man who would never have been guilty of so atrocious an offense against the German people. This is mere illusion, as we confidently believe. When the subject was first agitated, we do not remember that the *Tribune* had a word to say in condemnation of the right of the American government, as a neutral, to empty its arsenals, even while France and Germany happened to be at war. Though even at that time the noted editor probably had at least one eye fixed upon the White House as a desirable abode, he did not dare to question so well settled a principle, and it was only when the subject was revived in the perverted form, which it received from the ingenuity of the so-called reforming Senators, that GREELEY saw an opportunity of making some German capital out of the affair. His attempt was, however, a miserable failure.

In truth, the most effective response to some of the denunciations on this subject has been furnished by Germans. Thus DR. THEODOR CANISIUS, who was American consul at Vienna during our civil war, has lately written a letter (published in the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*) in which he declares that the Austrian and Prussian governments carried on with the Confederates a traffic in arms just as abominable as that of which the War Department at Washington is accused. To this statement the editor of the *Zeitung* adds that the Wurtemberg government also, through a German rebel agent, named SAUTER, sold arms to the Confederates. DR. CANISIUS enters into details touching the German traffic, from which it appears that it was his duty as consul to ascertain how and when the rebel cargoes were dispatched, that the American government might take measures for their seizure. Against this business of the German governments the American government made no protest, and, we may be sure, felt it no wrong. In justice to DR. CANISIUS, we must say that he does not approve of the practice in either case, but merely mentions facts which he thinks adapted to mitigate the wrath with which some of his compatriots regard and speak of the powers at Washington. It is not only judicious, but piquant. He says: "You see, my dear friend, that we Germans have excellent reason for appearing moderate in this arms traffic affair. When people live in glass houses they should not throw stones. If the Germans sold weapons which were used against the North, then, after all, the American government had also the right to sell arms to agents without troubling itself in what direction they were to be shipped. What was right for one is fair for the other." And in conclusion he pronounces it very unjust and impolitic for a German to forsake the old Republican party for any such cause, in order "to help to victory those old enemies, the Southern rebels, in whose hands the German governments placed weapons with which they smote down German soldiers on the shores of the Potomac and on the blood soaked fields of Gettysburg."

So it would certainly seem, and it is not to be taken for granted that many will be guilty of the folly.

BUCKALEW did not openly resist the draft. He had not courage enough for that. But he was the head of the Fishing Creek rebels in this own county, and was cheered by them, along with JEFF. DAVIS, in front of his own residence.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRACY.

The "boiled crow" portion of the Democracy have heretofore affected to despise the straight-out Democratic Convention which is to assemble in Louisville next month. But the movement is now assuming such proportions that this feeling of derision is fast changing to one of ill-disguised anxiety and alarm. The New York *Express* admits that "it will be of small consequence as some of the Democratic journals suppose," but tries to console itself with the reflection that it will be a difficult matter to find "a respectable Democratic well known name" to accept the nomination. And the singularly illogical way in which the *Express* berates the movement shows that it fears it more than a little. In one breath that journal declares its managers and sympathizers are so self-willed as to prefer death and destruction, unless they can have their own way, and in the next it asserts that the movement is gotten up and engineered by "GRANT and his administration." It holds that there is no more use in reasoning with such men than with a mule, and then charges that they have been successfully manipulated by the Republican party. When so astute and clear-seeing a journal as the *Express* loses its head in this unaccountable fashion, it is proof of the existence of a pretty bad scare.

"IF ANY MAN ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT!"

The masterly letter of General DIX, repudiating GREELEY and declaring for GRANT, has stirred up the bile of the *Tribune* to a terrible pitch. This is not to be wondered at, however, when one takes into account the radical difference of opinion which has always existed between the writer of the letter and the Democratic candidate, on questions involving the national honor and welfare. To expect that the organ of the candidate who was for letting the States secede from the Union, and for making peace with the rebels before the event of the war was decided, and when they would have treated only on the basis of the acknowledgment of their independence, should feel kindly toward the author of the famous order: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"—is altogether out of the question. The chasm between them is too deep and wide to be "clasped" over

BUCKALEW voted against the conscription law, in the United States Senate, and when the draft was attempted to be enforced in his own county he encouraged resistance, which terminated in anarchy and bloodshed. Was this the course of a patriot or a traitor?

DID HORACE GREELEY ever edit the New York *Tribune*? Let no one be startled by the question. For since the supporters of GREELEY, to extricate him and themselves from an awkward situation, are denying that for a number of years he has been the editor of the *Tribune*, we may as well doubt whether he ever was the editor of that paper. For instance, the following from the Chicago *Tribune*, speaking by authority:

"We have once before reminded it that, during the Impeachment trial, Mr. Greeley was lecturing in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and that he did not even decide the question whether the *Tribune* should favor the conviction of Johnson or oppose it. Moreover, if Senator Trumbull does not complain of what the New York *Tribune* said about him, the *Journal* need not worry its little head about it. And now, let us comprehensively remind the *Journal*, and the entire Grant press, that Horace Greeley never wrote a line in favor of the impeachment or conviction of Andrew Johnson, nor in favor of Grant's supposed qualifications for the Presidency, nor in behalf of the "On to Richmond" movement. Nor is it fair, since the New York *Tribune* purports to be edited impersonally by a corporation, to hold its editor-in-chief individually responsible for sentiments which he never wrote, still less for those with which he never agreed."

We repeat, did ever Mr. GREELEY write anything for the *Tribune*? Another question. Are not this denial and special pleading the smallest hole a man, candidate or not, ever crawled out of?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A cook in a fashionable Boston family, whose wages were sadly in arrears, lately took her revenge by substituting her chignon for the dressing of a turkey on an occasion when her employer gave a grand dinner party.

By a series of observations made last summer, the singular fact was ascertained that the advent of peaches curtails by full one-third the sale of alcoholic and malt drinks in retail establishments, and that the cheaper peaches become the smaller are the receipts at drinking bars.

The growing hop crop is spoken of as most promising, and as at least equal to that of last year. This is gratifying, as showing the prosperity of a material interest of the country.

New York merchants complain that the new summer schedule of rates for freight, which went into effect on the first of the month, discriminates injuriously against the trade of New York, and makes it cheaper for western dealers to purchase in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

A fish was recently caught in Alabama, in which was a partridge egg, and in the egg a bird.

One of the finest copper veins ever struck in this country has just been found in the Davidson mines, in North Carolina.

Who says New York city is not growing better? Woodhull and Claflin's paper is dead.

A watch which was lost by an Ohio man fifteen years ago, was recently ploughed up on the owner's farm. The land had been all this while under cultivation, yet the watch was not injured, and is now in good running order.

Kentucky has a wonderful spring of water that in summer looks like blood. The bloody looking water runs from it twice a week, but only for about two hours at a time. During the fall the bloody water runs but once a week; and after the disappearance of the bloody hue, the water assumes a purplish hue, which soon passes off. The water is said to be very delightful to taste.

During a thunder storm in Georgia, the other day, two buzzards on the wing, high up in the air, were struck by lightning, and came tumbling headlong to the ground.

A man in Chattanooga claims to have in his possession the veritable snuff-box once carried by Frederick the Great. It is difficult to approach him without sneezing.

The Department of Agriculture has commenced the distribution of several superior varieties of fall weat to all the States and Territories adapted to its growth. A large distribution of rye, grass and vegetable seeds will follow this distribution of wheat.

The old Pohick church, near Fairfax, Virginia, where Washington once worshiped, is in bad need of renovation. The site for the building was selected by him, and the lively concern he took in the affairs of the church was manifested not only in an accurate and handsome map of the parish drawn with his own hand from a personal survey, but in his constant attendance upon its service.

The English government has under consideration the project of purchasing all the railroads in Ireland for the sum of a hundred and fifty million dollars.

There have been violent personal quarrels this year, threatening in some instances almost to come to blows, in nearly every European Legislative Assembly. This has been twice or thrice the case at Rome, repeatedly in Paris, and more than once in the British House of Commons.

A Massachusetts girl returning home recently from a lecture on electricity, got caught in a thunder-storm, and promptly pulled off her hoop-skirt, not caring to risk herself inside that kind of a lightning conductor.

A young lady named Klock has just been elected a County Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas. Under her management it is expected the school system will move like Klock-work.

PERSONAL.

The departure of G. F. Seward, American Consul General at Shanghai, on a visit to the United States, is made the occasion of very complimentary remarks by the British journals in China and Japan. They say that though his talents and training may fit him for higher positions, they should be sorry to lose him, since his experience of eight years has given him qualifications possessed by few if any of his countrymen for Consul General. He is credited not merely with urbanity, attention, and fidelity in performing his official duties, but with zealous labor to improve the methods of doing consular business, and a generous sympathy with measures to promote good feeling among the Europeans in China and between the Europeans and Chinese.

Henry Phillips, who was a hunting companion of the immortal David Crockett, died at his home, in Kentucky, last week, aged eighty-six.

Ex-Secretary Borie and family and Miss Nellie Grant will return home in September, sailing from Liverpool with Gen. Sherman about the 5th ult.

Miss Mary E. Gallup, a Connecticut young lady, seems to be galloping through the world in a sort of a Longfellow gait. She was married the other day at the age of fourteen.

Missouri girls are so sweet that the local editors speak of them as Mo. lasses.

A subscription has been started in New York to secure funds for the completion of the monument to Colonel W. E. Ellsworth at Mechanicsville, in that State.

Mr. George MacDonald, the English poet and novelist, who is expected to arrive at Boston next month, is said to have already a greater number of engagements to lecture than any of his foreign predecessors.

Louis Kossuth declines, in a letter to the electors, the position of a representative in the Hungarian Diet, to which they had appointed him. He says that the compromise of 1867 is "illegal, impolitic, and dangerous," and that he "cannot look upon it as the door through which he could return from banishment."

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York, has returned from Europe. He went as a delegate to a Presbyterian convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was absent from home about two months. During his stay in Scotland and England he received great attention from all classes of society, and had several informal meetings with Premier Gladstone and other statesmen.

Every day, when the Geneva tribunal assembles, the court-way may be found to contain a score of curious persons, Geneva lawyers, students, and foreigners to see the great men pass in. Baron d'Itajuba is generally the first to arrive—a little old man with an umbrella in his hand and honesty in his face. M. Staempfli is a rugged, brown-faced gentleman, who resembles rather a sturdy farmer than a clear-headed statesman. Count Sclopis is large, hearty and commanding, and looks and walks like a man conscious of his power and his responsibility. Chief Justice Cockburn is inferior, almost repulsive look ing. His face is hard, coarse and red, but he is very wise. Like many of his compatriots, he limps with the gout. Mr. Adams is next to Count Sclopis in personal presence and bearing. Lord Tenterden, the British agent, is the traditional Englishman—with his heavy beard and—the gout. Sir Roundell Palmer is an attractive gentleman. He resembles Mr. Adams somewhat, though he is larger; but his face has the same marks of refinement and gravity. The United States counsel attract, perhaps, the most attention. Mr. Cushing, with his seventy years, runs about like a boy. Mr. Evarts's spare form and cold, penetrating face almost makes the English observers shudder; while Mr. Waite is described as a robust, pleasant gentleman, who brings physical beauty and good nature rather than more serious qualities to the legal trio.

William Lloyd Garrison

TO

CHARLES SUMNER.

Review of the Senator's Career.

BOSTON, August 3, 1872.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: Though I should be strongly induced, by the friendship subsisting between us, to avoid taking a position antagonistical to your own, under ordinary circumstances, even if I deemed it erroneous, yet all personal considerations must be subordinated to the public welfare when seriously imperilled. You do not believe in silence in a crisis like the present, nor do I. In your recent letter to certain colored citizens of Washington you have spoken plainly, vehemently and with rhetorical amplification (not for the first time), in utter condemnation of the President of the United States; and your advice to the whole body of colored voters is, that they concentrate their suffrages upon a rival candidate in the person of Horace Greeley.

In reviewing your letter I propose to speak with equal frankness, and as earnestly to counsel my colored countrymen not to follow your lead in this matter, but, as voters, to move unitedly for the re-election of President Grant, for every consideration pertaining to their safety and happiness, to the cause of equal rights, and to the furtherance of national peace and prosperity.

In apologizing for your delay in answering the letter of inquiry referred to, you state that you "wished to be able to lay the information which time might supply." The kind of information you desired or expected to gain in the latter space of seventeen days is not to conjecture; but in view of your long-avowed estrangement from the present Chief Magistrate, it could not have been needful to intensify your hostility to his administration. Your reply is dated July 29, and it appears to have been as carefully timed to influence the election in Maine, holding on the 1st of August, before anything could be done to counteract its effect, as was your Lexington political speech in the Senate to determine the action of the Philadelphia Convention. These coincidences may have been accidental, but you must not be surprised if, owing to the well-known inflammable state of your mind, a general belief obtains that you have unfairly availed yourself of opportunities to work a fatal division in the Republican ranks.

It affords you much gratification to be singled out by your colored interrogators as "the *special* advocate of their rights." But this is an assumption which justice, as well as becoming modesty, should have led you to disclaim, even if it was meant only to describe your Congressional career. Similar advocates have from time to time stood bravely up, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives—Wilson, Hale, Wade, Chase, Giddings, Mann, Lovejoy, Julian, Palfrey, Thaddeus Stevens, Gerrit Smith and others—who, if not as copious and ornate in speech as yourself, have been as unflinching, and in their turn most bitterly denounced, to say nothing of the thousands of anti-slavery men and women whose toil it was to pass through the heat and burden of the conflict, pleading, in season and out of season, nearly a score of years before your voice was heard in support of their holy cause. You have since rendered eminent service to that cause; your advocacy of it has been great and unsparing; but to claim it as peculiar at this late day, as though you stood alone and almost single-handed, is a perception very far removed from self-abnegation, and quite unwarranted.

The Republican party (the product of thirty years' moral and religious agitation for the overthrow of slavery) has crushed a vast sectional rebellion for the erection of an independent slave empire; has emancipated four millions of bondmen, and raised them to the plane of American citizenship; has reconstructed the disloyal States on a common constitutional basis, with universal liberty; has brought order out of chaos, general tranquility out of widespread dissatisfaction, unexampled prosperity out of rightful devastation; and has advanced the banner of liberty and equality far beyond the expectation or hope of any man living ten years ago. The day has been by, therefore, for any one to exhibit remarkable courage or conspicuity in the advocacy of any measure in behalf of the rights and interests of our colored population, except, indeed, where the old slaveholding spirit still exercises mastery at the South. Nor is it pertinent to the occasion to talk of their "infinite wrongs," now that they are emancipated and enfranchised, supplied with numerous schools and teachers, free to make their own contracts as independent laborers, protected as husbands and wives, bound together as parents and children, voting and being voted for, exercising the elective franchise in proportions, steadily augmenting their home comforts and their political wealth, occupying stations of honor and emolument, and having their representatives in every Southern legislature and on the floor of Congress. True, in certain localities they are still subjected to many indignities, and sometimes to horrible outrages, but these are confined to the most incorrigible miscreants at the south who are just now in open affiliation with yourself to place Horace Greeley in the Presidential chair. True, there is still, throughout the country, a strong prejudice against them, especially irrespective of color; but this is steadily yielding, and in many cases has ceased to operate. The special blame for expressions equally of the "infinite wrongs" of the colored race was when they had the temerity to interfere for their own benefit from the auction block and the slave coffle, from the slave driver's gory lash, from galling yokes and tormenting thumb screws, from the hot shot and the bloodhounds, from the clutches of prowling kidnappers, from the unpurchasable agonies of the auctioneer's stake; and when to "remember those in bonds as bound" was held to be a crime of the deepest dye in high places of the country. And I always deeply regret, too as I am quite sure you now do), that for no more than a single moment, during the whole struggle to effect that deliverance, when the electric fire was melting with fervent heat, and every caloric violence for the suppression of anti-slavery discussion was everywhere prevalent, not excepting in your native city, did you have the active part in that conflict, attended, no anti-slavery gatherings, save on one occasion, in Faneuil Hall, in your case, for the first time bearing your public testimony against slavery (a opposing the annexation of Texas. When elected to the United States Senate, in 1851, you sat nearly eight months in that body before you rose to speak to the fugitive slave bill, during stormy remonstrances against your protracted silence, seeing that, as Governor of Mr. WEBSTER, your election was regarded as an important gain to the cause of impartial freedom. Your silence was the more inexplicable, and furnished just cause for uneasiness, because, in a speech made by you before going to Washington, you said: "The subject will not admit of postponement or hesitation. It is the question of questions. From this time forward it will be entertained by Congress—it will be, as it were, one of the orders of the day; it cannot be passed over or forgotten. We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill." You took your seats in the Senate, December 1, 1851: it was not until the 4th of July, 1853, that you rose to once again utter a philippic apospectically prefacing your remarks by saying: "I feel to be required of me by a sense of duty, at an earlier day, it might have been said that as a matter of fact I have experienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, recklessly, I pushed this question before the country." Surely, no true friend of humanity will have made the slightest allusion to the sneers of its enemies were not deserving a moment's consideration. Facts, the discussion of which was being going on throughout the land ever since the passage of the Fugitive slave bill, so that to talk of "pushing the question" upon the public attention was a misapplication of language.

Everybody else, after putting your hand to the plow, you did not look back; once breaking the painful silence, you have not ceased to speak with great frankness and rare eloquence, for the complete enfranchisement of the colored race; nor have I failed to stand by you through evil report and through good report, cheering you on, and both in public and in private vindicating you from the unjust charges of your pro-slavery traducers. My reference to the "infinite wrongs" of the colored race was not to your throw one of the lances with which it is so abundantly bound; but when—*to make your influence paramount with the colored people*—you accept *Mr. Greeley*—Mr. Greeley's organ, the *Tribune*, unfaithfully proclaims 365 days in every year to be the enemy of human slavery when 'abolitionist' was a term of reproach from one end of the country to the other"—"the best and wisest friend of the freedmen in the trying years since emancipation"—"even and trusted by the colored race above all other men in America"—"pronounced by the deepest friends of the race opposed, and the whole truth told". In nothing of courage and vigilance, of zeal and fidelity in securing equal rights for the colored race, has your respected co-Senator, Henry Wilson, been outstripped by you; and on the other hand, I challenge you to point to him, Nay; long years before you were seen or known in opposition to slavery, he was actively engaged in the loose shift, and more tolerance of the system, on unconditional emancipation. During thirty-six years of public life he made the freedom of those who were so long oppressed and trodden down, paramount to all political considerations. Instead of persistently ignoring anti-slavery meetings, he was a prominent attendant upon them, and frequently participated in their proceedings. Nor does his record of fidelity culminated by the Republican party for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and, if overthrown, possibly in the turn of events be the acting President, it should be a matter of gratitude on the part of colored voters to give him their unfeigned support. As he is a Massachusetts Senator like yourself, has been a personal friend and faithful co-worker with and stood up undauntedly in your defense when almost single-handed and alone, I think it is discreditable to you that you have not only evinced no satisfaction with the choice of the Republican party in this particular, but have treated it as unworthy of recognition. To make this slight the more noticeable, you have taken pains to compare your political rival for the Vice Presidency, Gratz Brown, as one whom you "have known for years as a most decided, consistent friend of the colored people," with Mr. Wilson, who has been equally as consistent a friend, and faithful co-worker with you, for a longer period than Mr. Brown has been in public life. Your silence with regard to the latter gentleman, and your studied compliment to the former, are calculated to produce the impression that you are not to be counted among the friends of Henry Wilson, and that you are willing to see him overwhelmed by the defeat of the Republican party.

Parties are already being formed in different cities of the country to attend the Vienna Exposition of next year, and apartments have already been engaged for some of them in the Austrian capital.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jolly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

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JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

What We Need When Debilitated.

Appetite and digestion fail us at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and support, the stomach, its commissariat department, is apt to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances there is no remedy for a wholesome, efficient, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless combination of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is more than ordinarily active at this season. It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend violent purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and dyspepsia; but they make few converts nowadays. The majority of the community are sane, and all sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic will alone relieve them. Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The man himself, diseased, is hopelessly diseased or egregiously bumbugged, declines to astonish the weakened human stomach with fierce cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, carry away the lining membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase the knock-down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is fairly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. This is an era of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system. Nothing is against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink.

Pure Wines of All Kinds.

Pure Brandy, Pure Gin.

All of my own importation, and guaranteed Strictly Pure and Genuine.

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest will be allowed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is added to the principal sum and draws interest. By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Grenadine Shawls,
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Mourning Dress Goods,
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Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
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Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
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Linen Sulings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, the 30th day of July, A. D., 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY ROBIE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

7b

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of ROBERT D. COGHRAN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement at No. 4 Perry Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., to

GEORGE W. COGHRAN,
ALEXANDER NIMICK,
Executors.

7b

MATHERS'S PATENT DOUGH KNEADER.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

No More Excuse for Bad Bread and Worn Down Housekeepers.

MATHERS'S PATENT DOUGH KNEADERS supplies a want which has always been felt and acknowledged by our mothers, wives and daughters, as it performs the work of Kneading Bread better than it can be done by hand, with a saving of one-half the labor.

Machines can be had and information furnished by application to

MATHERS'S PATENT BREAD TRAY CO.,
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☞ Local Agents wanted in every county.

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New Dress Goods.

Gray Mixed Poplins,
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Federal Street, Allegheny.

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MEDINA, NEW LISBON, and all other points

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7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

irst Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped

and doing a large business,

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1872.

There is a firm feeling in the money market to-day, and in view of a strong *prospective* demand the banks are firm in rates except for short dates, which are wanted to employ money for the coming thirty days. There is no quotable change, but long paper is thrown out in favor of the shorter time, the range being from eight to nine, anything longer being exceptional, while higher rates rule on the street.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	103¾
Central Pacific Railroad	103¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—A private letter from the Rev. H. H. Spaulding, the venerable missionary among the Nez Perces Indians, who occupy a fertile region on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary line between Idaho and Washington Territory, and on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, contains interesting information re-pecting the weather in that region during the past winter. The writer forwards nine varieties of grasses and flowers, gathered on the 27th of February of this year, and states that, owing to the exceptional severity of the season, these harbingers of summer are about a month later than usual. He adds: "I have been acquainted with this country thirty-six years, and about one-third of the winters such grasses and flowers would date about January 20. I have known one winter harder than this; but then, as now, numerous herds of horses, cattle, and sheep wintered out, feeding on the natural grasses. I learn from hunters that in Eastern Idaho and Montana, on the highest level of the probable grade of the Northern Pacific Railroad, there has not been over two feet of snow, and that not long. Cattle have always wintered in the Deer Lodge and Bitter Root valleys, feeding out."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 7, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113½	113¼	113¼	113½
Canton		93		93		
Western Union Tel	73¾	74	73¾	73¾		
Quicksilver		40¾		40¾	41	
Pacific Mail	74½	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Adams Express		95¾		95¾		
Wells Fargo Express		95¾		95¾		
American Express		57		57		
United States Express		80		80		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	49¾	49½	49¾	49½	49½	49¾
Reading						
Michigan Central		115		115		
Michigan Southern	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central	94¼	94¼	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwest	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¾	90¾
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	95¾	95	95¾	95	95	95¼
St. Paul	80	80	80	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do. preferred						
Wabash						
Fort Wayne	95¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44¼	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
Chicago and Alton					117¾	
Do. preferred		120				
Boston, Hartford & Erie				116		
New Jersey Central				95¾		
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	39	39¼	39¼	39¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	United Co's of N. J.	126
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	58½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34¾	Reading	98½

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The supply is not equal to the demand, and the tendency is to higher rates. We have to quote an advance on several kinds, and the market is firm.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$55 00@60 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	54 00@00 00
Tennessee, No. 1	54 00@55 00
Alabama, No. 1	52 00@53 00
Missouri, No. 1	
STONECOAL.	
Missouri, No. 1 per ton	$54 00@55 00
Ohio, No. 1	54 00@00 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock car-wheel	$60 00@65 00
Missouri car-wheel	60 00@00 00
Red river car-wheel	61 00@00 00
Tennessee car-wheel	60 00@00 00
Alabama car-wheel	59 00@57 00
Machinery and forge	1 15a 1 20
Bloom	
SCRAP.	
Cast, 2,240 lbs	1 10 at 40
Wrought	1 62½@2 00
WROUGHT.	
Bar, common, per 100 lbs	$5 00
Bar, charcoal	6 20
Horse shoe	6 75
Mule shoe	7 75
Nail Rods	7½@8c

—Cincinnati Commercial.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have little new to give our readers with regard to the markets. All leading articles remain as last quoted. Holders of flour and wheat are very firm in their views, asserting that Europe is looking to this country for supplies of wheat and flour, hence it is claimed that full prices for wheat and flour will rule during the coming year. Butter is a shade better. Bacon and provisions are active. A fair trade is reported in groceries. The fruit and vegetable market continues fully supplied with all seasonable articles.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	6,922	7,503	14,425
Apples, bbls	1,745	2,554	4,199
Cheese, boxes	1,414	735	2,149
Corn, sacks	2,930	3,788	7,023
Wheat, sacks	3,333	4,282	7,615
Barley, sacks	100	170	270
Rye, sacks	394	1,025	1,339
Oats, sacks	8,997	6,713	15,701
Butter, packages	206	142	348
Bacon, pieces	6,869	5,528	11,190
Bacon, tierces	509	707	1,216

Below will be found the wholesale market rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 421 bbls. Prices are unchanged, with sales, as to quality, at $1 25@2 50 per bbl.

ASHES—Market quiet, with sales of common sods and 1st at 5 ₩ lb; reduced to nitrate soda 4¼c; arsenic 3¾c; pots inc; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—There is a better feeling and choice packed finds sales at 18a20c ₩ lb; common is a drug on the market. Receipts light.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market quiet, with sales at 4@5c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Prime white navy are in fair demand at $2 25@2 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOMS—Prices rule uniform, and the market is reported dull. Small sales fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—No change in prices. Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $2 25; per doz one pound cans $3 50; per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₩ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported active with sales at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 16@17c; sugar cured shoulders 13c; plain shoulders 12½c; sides rib 9c; sides rib, clear, 9½c; sides clear 11c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $15 50; lard, prime leaf tierces, 10c; prime leaf, half bbl, 10½c; buckets 11c. Receipts bacon, pieces, 5,400, bacon tierces, 545.

CHEESE—Receipts 115 boxes. The market is firm and stronger. We quote New York Goshen 14½@15c; Ohio Factory 10a 13c; Dairy 9a10c. Demand limited.

COUNTRY MEATS—We are reported sales at the following figures: Hams 9a10c ₩ lb; clear sides 6a6¾c ₩ lb; shoulders 4a5c ₩ lb; country lard 8a8½c ₩ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales of lump, for "winter use" at 9a10c; nut 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, found lots, at 19½ a20c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—Market steady and unchanged. We quote Beesom's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75. Calcined plaster $4@4 50. Land plaster $2 25@2 50.

CORN MEAL—There is no change in prices with sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25 per bbl.

CANDLES—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market quiet at the following figures: Sperm 50c; adamantine 14 cents, 16 oz to the pound, 16c; star, 14 cents, 18c; full weight 16c.

CORN STARCH—We are reported sales Pennsylvania at $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices with a fair trade reported. Peaches, 2 lb cans $6@6 50 ₩ case; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50@6 00@7 00 ₩ case as per quality and favor of brand.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very fair for the season of the year, and prices remain the same as for some time past. Sugars and coffees show considerable firmness, and if the opinion of one of the heaviest dealers in the United States, and in fact of the world, can be relied upon, then we may expect a sharp advance in coffee at or before the commencement of the fall trade. His judgment made him a profit of one and a half millions last year in the same article, and as he has means of informing himself as to the stock on hand, the maturing crop and the prospective demand such as few possess, we are inclined to risk his judgment; but as it is our business to chronicle passing events rather than to speculate as to the future of any article of commerce, we would advise our readers to keep well posted and then act upon their own judgment. Below will be found the ruilings of the market:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 23c; choice 22½c; fair 21½c. Roasted in our granite papers 26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾a11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E Fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No. 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¼c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Soda—We are reported sales strictly good at 14¼ a15½c ₩ doz.

FLOUR—Receipts heavy, being 1,312 bbls against 1,525, and the cry is still it comes, notwithstanding prices are firm, and no concessions will be made by holders on old wheat flours, though new and spring might be bought below quotations. Following are the ruling prices for the various grades of sales are made by stores and mills: Old wheat flour from stores at $5@6 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $8 50a9 75. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50a8 00. Mill rates: Minnesota, white wheat, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $8.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, oats and corn since our last:

Wheat sacks	1423	Rye sacks	200
Corn sacks	340	Oats	1718

The following are the ruling rates at which sales are made by car lots on track and in elevator. Red winter, $1 36a1 90; new red $1 25a1 30. Corn—yellow, shelled, 38a39c; mixed, 36a37c; free in elevator 60c. Rye—Market dull at 58a60c. Barley nominal.

HOPS—Demand fair for 71's at 65@70c; 70's 58@65. HAY—Sales on track and wharf at $28 00a32 00.

HIDES—No. 1 per lb, 6¾a7c; No. 2 6@6 00; No. 3 5c.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair market, with sales extra No. 1 at 90a95c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Easton $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal $1 70.

POTATOES—Sales at $2 25a2 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens sell by the coop at 50a 60c ₩ pair.

PEA NUTS—Sales in a jobbing way at 8½c.

HAMS—Regular sales at 9½a10c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $1 80a1 75 per bushel; timothy seed $3 00@3 50.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ₩ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½a8c ₩ lb.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₩ bbl 12½a13c ₩ gallon.

WINES—Catawba wines in fair demand and held at 22c ₩ gallon.

WOOL—No change to note in prices, and report the market quiet at the following figures: Merino, 14 cents, 18 per cent. weight, 16c; star, 14 cents, 18c; full weight 19c.

CORN STARCH LOT—We are reported sales Pennsylvania at $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices with a fair trade reported. Peaches, 2 lb cans $6@6 50 ₩ case; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50@6 00@7 00 ₩ case as per quality and favor of brand.

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Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Soda—We are reported sales strictly good at 14¼ a15½c ₩ doz.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Wednesday, August 7	1,256	2,546	6,912	18

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Wednesday, August 7	1,320	3,140	2,200	45

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle since our last report have been fair, both for through cattle and those intended for sale here. Trade opened to-day with the feeling not quite so good on common and medium grades of stock, and the through trade rules moderately active. It is the opinion of dealers that prices are hardly up to those of last week. On strictly prime cattle, prices are no lower, and as the run of cattle of this kind is rather light, holders have no difficulty in making sales. Following are the prices current: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls and stags, $2 50 to $3 50; stockers, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day fair, as also the quality. Advices from Chicago are more favorable, the market being better. This has had an influence on trade here and caused a better feeling. The market to-day rnn as high as $5 00, yesterday nothing brought more than $4 90. Trade rules moderately active, and at this writing the market is firm and steady. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 85 to $4 75; Yorkers $4 65 to 4 75; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep have been a little heavy. The market is not quite so good as yesterday, and considerably off from last week. Buyers are purchasing, but at lower prices. The feeling at this writing is unfavorable for holders, and it looks as if the market would decline toward the last of the week. Following are the current rates: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75; prime, 80 to 85 lbs sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; good, 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4 00.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, August 7—P. M.

MONEY.

Wall street shows a marked increase of business to-day. Money was easy at 3 to 5 per cent. most of the day, with the latest transactions at 2¾ to 3 per cent. Time loans are in request at from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was lower at 108¾a108¾, with considerable sales to obtain gold for lending purposes.

GOLD.

Gold was dull. It opened at 113¾, declined to 113¾, and closed steady at 113¾a113¾. Loans were made at 1/64 for use to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $62,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $153,000 Customs receipts, $350,000. Time loans were made from ¾ to ⅝ per cent. for fifteen days to 2½ per cent. for all the year.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady, though quiet. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 114.39 to 114.86.

U.S. 6s 1881, cpn.	118½	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	116¼a116⅞	5-20s, 1868 cpn	115¾
5-20s, 1864	116¼a116⅜	10-40s, cupons	112¾
5-20s, 1865	116¾a117	Currency 6s	117¾
5-20s, 1865, new		New 5 per cts	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and firm, with, however, a slight fall in new South Carolinas.

Tennessees, old	73½	S. Carolinas, July	68½
Tennessees, new	73½	Missouri 6s	93½
S. Carolinas, April	26½		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were irregular and generally weak, but without pressure to sell. Erie, the spec'a feature, fell to 49¼, but to 49, rallied to 49¾, declined to 49, closing at 49¼a49¾. Lake Shore and Western Union were especially weak and lower on a raid by the "bears," falling respectively to 89¾ a 90¼. Business was active, the sales of shares, and in New York Central, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern and Indiana Central it was quite large, but prices generally, though weak, did not fall more than a fraction. The rest of the list was dull. There seems to be no doubt that Drew closed out his 50,000 share contract in Erie, and it is intimated that his assistance has been obtained for an upward turn in the stock. The short interest throughout the list is very large, and will help the purchase of the "bulls." The market was a trifle better at the close.

Western Union	73¾	Illinois Central	94¼
Adams Express	97¾	Cleveland & Pitts'g	91¾
Fargo Express	57	N. W., common	73¾
American Express	73¾	do pref	90
United States do	83	Rock Island	95¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	St. Paul	79¾
N. Y. Central	96¾	do pref	90¾
Erie	49¾	Toledo & Wabash	25¾
Harlem	116	Fort Wayne	96¾
Michigan Central	115	Chicago & Alton	117
Mich. Southern	90¼	Ohio and Mississippi	44¼
Union Pacific	39¾	Quicksilver	42¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 7, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand; extra spring $7 00a7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; No 2 spring Chicago $1 44¾ cash or seller August; $1 19¾ seller September. Corn at $ cash and in store 41¾; seller August 41¾; seller September, Rye quiet, weak and lower; No 2, 58c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and prices advanced to 90¢.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and prices advanced to $14 25 cash or seller August. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 8¾c for winter and 8¾c for September. Bulk meats—demand good at 7¾c; shoulders held at 5¾a5½c; short rib middles 7¾a7¾c; short clear sold at 8c. Bacon—demand light and holders firm with no sales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 21¾c. Flour advanced; superfine western and State $4 30@4 60; common to fair extra Ohio $4 65@5 00; good to choice $5 00@7 90; extra Ohio $6 90@8 85; St. Louis $7 40@11. Rye flour and meal dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90½c. Wheat higher; winter red western $1 39; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 40. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; western, mixed 47c cash; 46¾c August; 46¾c September; Oats scarce and firm; western, in store, 44¼c; afloat 45a46c; Ohio 47a50c. Eggs quiet and weak at 20a22c. Hay quiet. Hops firm at 25a65c for 1871; 15 asks 1870; 10a15 for 1869. Leather dull and in buyers' favor; hemlock 27a29c; Orinoco 34a36c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady at 18¼a18¾c. Sugar firm; refining 8¾c; grocers' grades 9¾a9¾c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice firm at 8¾a9c. Petroleum—crude 18¾c; refined 29c. Tallow 7 7-16; horse shoe 21a30c. Provisions—Pork steady; mess $13 65; prime mess $12 00a12 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 11a12c; shoulders 6a7c. Middles more active; long clear 8¾c; bellies 7¾a7¾c; short clear 8¾a9c. Lard firmer; new, 8¾a8¾c; old steam 8¾c. Butter 9a20c. Cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 816 making the total supply, 7,296 cars; same time last week, 7,326 cars; against 7,296 cars same time last week. The market opened heavy and 10@15c off on common and medium grades of cattle, and 10@15c off on good yards, holding their own, extra lots worse, have commanded a slight advance over yesterday's prices. In all for the past forty-eight hours has been exceedingly poor and thin at 6c; about 1,200 Western fed Canada and Michigan steers, ranging from 1,062 to 1,325 lbs, $5 65a6 70; 240 Ohio steers, 969 to 1,241 lbs, $5 25a6 50; Michigan steers, 1,241 lbs, $5 25a5 80; 19 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,018 lbs, $4 50; 29 Canada stockers, 1,100 lbs, $4 62½.

Sheep—Receipts to-day eighty-two hundred, making the supply for the week thus far, 19,800, against 6,200 same time last week. The market opened at about the close of Tuesday's rates, and 25c off on sheep holding their own; Canada lambs $7 00 to $8 25; Canada sheep $5 00; western sheep $4 00 to $5 50, according to quality; extra lambs are held for a slight advance; sales 217 Indiana sheep, averaging 59 lbs, $4 50; 211 Ohio do, averaging 59 lbs, $5 75; 208 Indiana, averaging 100 lbs, $5 75; 185 Canada lambs, averaging 65 to 70 lbs, $7 25a7 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,900 head, making the supply for the week thus far 13,800, against 6,700 same time last week. The market opened 10@15c off on all grades, and closed weak at the decline; sales 217 head, averaging 210 lbs, $4 40 to $4 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Dry Goods—More life and animation were noticed to-day in most branches of the trade. Brown sheetings are selling well, and the fair request at current quotations. Bleached goods continue inactive, though more inquiry is manifested, and prices in many cases are but nominal. Cotton drills remain firm and dull, without any inquiry for export reported, but no transactions consummated. For prints the market was more active, and fair sales are reported by those houses who have made a reduction in prices. Dunnells declined 1/16c bid; but assurance has been obtained for an upward turn in the stock. The short interest throughout the list is very large, and will help the purchase of the "bulls." The market was a trifle better at the close.

Western Union	73¾	Illinois Central	94¼
Adams Express	97¾	Cleveland & Pitts'g	91¾
Fargo Express	57	N. W., common	73¾
American Express	73¾	do pref	90
United States do	83	Rock Island	95¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	St. Paul	79¾
N. Y. Central	96¾	do pref	90¾
Erie	49¾	Toledo & Wabash	25¾
Harlem	116	Fort Wayne	96¾
Michigan Central	115	Chicago & Alton	117
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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FRED. DOUGLASS REPLIES TO RIDICULE.

Greeley a Puzzling *Monstrosity*.

The Credit of the United States As Compared With That of France.

NEW POSTAL CARDS NEARLY READY.

Kentucky and Kansas War Claims.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1872.

Fred. Douglass Proof Against Ridicule.

Some of the Greeley organs having ridiculed Fred. Douglass for supporting Grant instead of Greeley, responds as follows in to-morrow's *National Era*: "Frederick Douglass is not ashamed of his doubt of Horace Greeley, nor faith in U. S. Grant. The head of a man on the body of a snake is a puzzling monstrosity. Greeley at the head of the Democratic party is a fact so strange and stunning as to cause hesitation and raise doubt. It matters little how the two some came into their present anomalous relation. The fact before us is that Greeley is the head and the Democratic party is the body of the opposition to the re-election of U. S. Grant. If is all nonsense and self-deception to assume that if elected by this Democratic nomination and by Democratic votes Mr. Greeley will be anything else than a Democratic President. The Democratic party has taken a Republican leader, not because it loves him, but because it hopes to win offices and power under his lead. That party would have scouted Greeley if it could have won under a Democratic leader. The members of the party have not changed their principles, but their mode of supporting them. The old platitudes of truth are much to be preferred to the platitudes of falsehood and self-stultification, by which a friend of the negro would beguile him into the old Democratic party. It is better to cling to an old truth than to a new lie."

Credit of the United States as Compared With That of France.

An interesting computation has just been made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, designed to show the relative standing in the money markets of the world of the credit of the French and American governments, as indicated by the current rates of interest realized to the investor at par. The French loan and the market value of our own securities. The full data desirable are wanting in respect to the French loan, but assuming it to run twenty years from the present period, and provided for at 4-50, the price fixed, would be 6-38 per cent., while the interest upon the present gold value of United States five per cents for the same time is 5-18 per cent., and comparing the loan upon the basis of perpetuity the United States would still be able to borrow at 5-12 per cent., while the French must pay 5-82. In other words, the borrowing power of the United States is to-day from fifteen to forty per cent. better than that of the French government.

Examining War Claims.

Auditor Rutherford is thoroughly examining the Kansas and Kentucky war claims, for appropriation, the Kentucky claim being that so long and successfully resisted by Secretary Boutwell. The Kansas claim, which will probably amount to three hundred thousand dollars, will be adjusted and passed before the end of this week, and that of Kentucky, involving a little over half a million, will be disposed of during next week. The special act under which the latter payment is to be made has been carefully construed both by the Auditor and Solicitor, so that the amount recovered will be smaller than was at first expected.

A Tick That Does Not Win.

The daily publication of the names of the colored voters who intend, in accordance with Mr. Sumner's advice, to support Greeley, has been suspended. The effect of the proceeding has been diminished by the public denial of several of the citizens published that they had any intention of voting for Greeley.

The Postal Card System.

The Postoffice Department has nearly perfected its sample postal card, provided for by the new postal code, and as soon as the standard is finally agreed upon and approved the business of manufacturing and furnishing will be awarded the lowest bidder. A month or six weeks will probably suffice to complete the preliminaries, and there is already a certainty of a very large demand for the cards and the complete success of the innovation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1872.

THE IMPRISONED KU-KLUX.

In accordance with the letter from Gerritt Smith to the President, asking for the release of certain Ku-Klux prisoners now confined in the Albany penitentiary, the Attorney General, to whom the President referred the letter, has requested Col. Whitley, Chief of the government detective corps, to visit the institution where the prisoners are confined, and make a complete investigation into their condition, reporting all the facts to the department.

DEPUTY CURRENCY CONTROLLER.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has appointed Q. S. Langworthy, of Kingston, New York, Deputy Controller of the Currency.

SECRETARY DELANO ILL.

Secretary Delano is ill at his residence at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and on Tuesday telegraphed his son, John S. Delano, chief clerk of the Interior Department, who is at Berkley Springs, to come to him at once.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1872.

BRIEF NOTES.

It appears that Gen. Diven yesterday resigned the Erie Vice Presidency, but *it has not* been accepted.

Eight hundred poor children enjoyed a picnic at Rockaway to-day from the *Times* fund.

The reported finding of the body of a Brooklyn clergyman in the water at Coenties Slip proves a hoax. No clergyman is missing, and none of the name given resides in Brooklyn.

Arrived, steamers Hammonia, from Hamburg, and Cuba, Liverpool.

Edward K. Kendrick, broker, who offered for sale on Monday some West farm bonds, was arrested and held for examination to-day. Some $20,000 bonds of the description Kendrick offered for sale were stolen last year, and this was the first trace discovered of their whereabouts.

Loring Palmer, President of the Brooklyn Water Commission, has peremptorily discharged nineteen sinecurists, who were employed under Archie Bliss, former President of the Board.

The export of specie to-day was $207,625.

A movement is on foot here to make H. B. Claflin, dry goods merchant, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, of the Republican National Committee, are going to remain at headquarters here hereafter to organize the campaign.

Arrived, steamer Hanover, from Bremen.

Among the passengers who sailed by the Russia for Liverpool to-day were James Henry and family, T. W. Kennard, J. R. Osgood, the publisher, and J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Directors.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., August 7.—At a meeting held here yesterday the following persons were elected directors of the Michigan City and Indianapolis Railroad: David Macy, A. B. Southard, and V. T. Mallott, of Indianapolis; Wm. Mattson and H. Culling, of New York; H. H. Walker, of Michigan City.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention —Delegation from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—A meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Maryland was held last night to make arrangements to attend the reunion to be held at Pittsburgh, September 17th. Quite a number are enrolled to attend the reunion. On motion General Agnew's resolution was passed, to extend the hand of political fellowship to Confederate soldiers who fought against us, exacting no condition except the cordial support of Grant and Wilson.

Gov. Geary Defended and a Slander Refuted.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—At a meeting of Labor Reform Union No. 10, of Williamsport, to-day, resolutions were passed defending the action of Governor Geary in ordering the militia during the late trouble, and denying the published report that the Governor had been expelled from the order, he not having been a member.

Suicide at Knightstown, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., August 7, 1872.

Dr. Heckelman, a citizen of this place, died about noon to-day from the effects of opium, taken with the intention of committing suicide. The following was found tacked on his chamber door: "If you lay your fingers on my person I will swallow the contents of this ring." No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A convention of western bagging manufacturers was held in Cincinnati yesterday, and a committee appointed to confer with eastern manufacturers with a view to forming a national association.

C. R. Winslow, son of Admiral Winslow, U. S. N., committed suicide in San Francisco yesterday, shooting himself through the head.

The management of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition request those intending to exhibit wares or manufactures to limit their exhibitions to quality of the article shown, as the applications for space are now so numerous that it is impossible to grant all that is asked. Additional buildings will be erected to accommodate exhibitors as far as possible.

Straight-Out Democracy.

RINGING DENUNCIATION OF CORRUPT COALITION.

No Alliance Either With the Radicals or Tammany.

Now is the Time for the True Democracy to Win.

Circular from the Straight Democratic Committee.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The following circular address has been issued by the Democratic Executive Committee:

LOUISVILLE, August 6, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to place this circular in the hands of active Democrats in your county, who will at once commence an organization for the purpose of supporting the principles of our party as they will be proclaimed by the convention at Louisville September 3d? The utter abandonment of principles, as evinced by the coalition between sportsmen and place-hunters in their attempt to elevate Horace Greeley to the Presidency, is a sad evidence of the demoralization and corruption now existing in our midst, and based as that bargain is upon fraud and hypocrisy, the utterance of one set of sentiments in the North and another in the South, it must be repudiated and spurned by every man who has a spark of honesty in his heart. There are hundreds of thousands who already proclaim their purpose of maintaining the Democratic organization at all hazards.

The disintegration of the Radical party into two faction renders it self-evident that the Democratic masses can elect one of their own faith instead of a life-long enemy like Greeley, who still loudly asserts that he has never abandoned his principles and points proudly yet to his record. And such a record! Can Democrats, who have boasted that they support "principles, not men," agree to falsify their past life by clasping hands with the worst men of the Radical party? Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton and the thousand other leaders who rally around Greeley, and who would control his administration, if his election can be secured, are the men that thus seek for the highest honors and emoluments of the country, and who have obtained the support of trading politicians of the Tammany school by a promise of dividing the spoils. Without exception they are the bigots, whose bitterness has been evinced for the past twenty years in defamation of their opponents; they are the men who have uttered the most unchristian, the most ferocious, the most villainous sentiments about and against the Southern people—women and children, as well as men—during the war, and who have done the most to develop and pass that legislation, since the war, which true Democrats denounce as subversive of liberty, and against the Spirit of our Constitutions. They are the men who have riveted the South in chains, and burdened it with its increased debts, that the proceeds of which have gone into the pockets of a select few, who have fattened upon the misfortunes of the people, and who turn to the new ring and the Tammany alliance in order still further to enrich and enable themselves. Warmouth, who has increased the debt of Louisiana from millions of dollars to in three years, whose fraudulent acts and State legislation have been denounced in Democratic papers from Maine to Texas, is the leader, par excellence, of the chivalry of the South. His influence at Cincinnati, and the sixteen votes of his delegation, insured the nomination of Greeley. Yet we are coolly informed that the people have done it with enthusiasm. Warmouth can control the registry in Louisiana, and can elect by frauds such candidates as he pleases, just as the Majority of New York has time after time deciding vote in appointing all the return officers for the State, and can, if not checked, carry out the open assertion of 80,000 majority in November and Augustus Schell and others have written urgent letters, letters for "the good of the cause," that Louisiana Democrats should work for Greeley and Brown. Worthless and infamous as Warmouth is, he was boldly proposed to place him in the United States Senate as a reward for his infamy.

Can it be that the people are so degraded as thus to sanction a premium for their own dishonor? Is our body politic to be inoculated with the base poison of fraud? Is this a better method of securing our liberties than the partisan use of those laws which were originated by prominent leaders of Mr. Greeley's party, and placed among our statutes to be enforced by the bayonets of the present administration? Shall we sell our liberties to perish either by slow poison or by the sword? Or preferring rather to maintain them and to insure a free expression of popular will, shall we not make war against all parties who attempt to pervert the Constitution? Can the people of the South clasp hands with those men who have driven them from the termination of the war? Can other men condone such offenses by placing them in power? In Texas we have had Senator Pease, whose arbitrary course was so nobly rebuked and thwarted by the generous and statesmanlike acts of Judge Davis, who succeeded as Senator Rice, who was the first to concoct and carry out those frauds by which a Radical legislature was installed in power, and the infamous despotism which disgraces that State was brought into being; in Missouri we load with honor Brown, who, in August, 1863, out-heroded Herod for disfranchisement and persecution, and relented only when office was to be obtained and future plunder in view; and we come into Ohio for the party to destroy it—and nobly has he fulfilled his mission; Schurz, who, loudest of all, would wash his hands in the blood of the destruction and viewed the election of Adams as the worst calamity to befall a country only six months before; Dennison, butcher of unarmed prisoners; in Kentucky to honor Barbridge, the most detested of all citizens; in Georgia, Brown, a wise and an official during the war and since, under the corrupt administration of Bullock, which plundered the State of many millions, has been and is accused of using his official station for private gain; in Alabama, Warner, who never neglected to carry out the most intolerable wishes of the party in power, who rewarded his efforts—these, and such men, whose antecedents are too well and too disgracefully known, are to be Southern leaders in congress with Democrats! Those misled by politicians who a year ago denounced them as most unscrupulous scoundrels.

If Democrats are to be faithfully executed by the selected chieftain and clan, cannot the people truthfully say, *par nobile fratrum, Videor cunctos*, and yet dare to sail under a flag upon which they emblazon *honesty*.

In the North the leaders of the movement are known to be incited by jealousy, rage and revenge, because of the loss of power and dispension of patronage from the government. The entire coalition is a rope of sand, with no cohesive power but that of plunder in perspective. The people have always, and in all countries, placed the stamp of their condemnation upon similar bargains. They will do it again.

The only precedent in history for the immediate selection of a deserter as a commander-in-chief is that of Coriolanus, and the comparison is unfortunate. Coriolanus betrayed his army, and spared Rome while she was prostrate at his feet. So Mr. Greeley, with Southern and other champions of negro social equality, reindorsed with emphasissince his nomination—truculent advisers of centralization and financial oppression of their adversaries—uncompromising enemies of that Constitution which to them is "a league with hell and a covenant with death"—ready to do anything for power and place—will unscrupulously betray their own followers, if necessary for their own advancement, even in the hour of victory.

Political parties are necessities for the welfare of a country, provided they advocate fixed doctrines and present them to the people for their decision. Our party is a party of the future; it will be fixed as a rock in its principles; its honesty of purpose will secure the support of the masses and the future will be crowned with success. The two Radical factions, which are now fighting each other for the offices, are actuated by considerations of individual aggrandizement. The leaders of each have vied in efforts to legislate for the black race and to elevate them (on a sudden) into a controlling position which education and time can only fit them for. The interest of the white race, that vast majority of our citizens who gain their living by the honest sweat of the brow, have been wilfully neglected and their just claims ignored. Demagogues have excited the passions of the ignorant, and politicians have secured their services without any return. It should be the duty of our party to wisely legislate for the benefit of the laboring classes, educating, elevating and ameliorating their condition, rejecting and refuting the fanatical doctrines taught by professed friends, who yet are their worst enemies, and by demonstrating that we are their firm friends and faithful in our professions secure their powerful co-operation in support of law and order, integrity in every sphere of society, a restoration of fraternal feeling between the people of all the States, and unparalleled prosperity under the Constitution truly interpreted and justly executed.

The Committee recommends the immediate appointment in every county of a committee of five or more, the chairmen of which shall constitute district committees; that Congressional District Conventions shall be assembled on or before the 24th of August, to select two delegates and two alternates from each district, and that full delegations from each State shall certainly be present on the 3d of September. Correspondence from true Democrats is solicited from every county.

For the Executive Committee,
BLANTON DUNCAN, Chairman.

While digging a well in Lancaster, in this State, the other day, the workmen struck a stratum of black swamp mud, in which was found imbedded pieces of wood in perfect preservation. The pieces showed no signs of decay, yet from the depth at which they were found, they must have been there for centuries.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,629; shipments yesterday 762. There were no extras on sale. Market dull, weak and lower on shipping steers at $5 85@6 25 for good to prime, and $5@5 75 for common light to fair. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,965; shipments yesterday 8,916. Market active and higher at $4 50@4 85 for medium to extra, and closed firm with the pens cleared. Sheep—Receipts to-day 3,667; in fair demand and steady for good, and quiet for common; good to choice at $5@5 60.

THE VERY LATEST.

North Caro'ina All Right!

THE TABLES TURNED!

Republican Governor Certain

THE DEMOCRATS GIVE IT UP!

Let Those Rejoice Who Win!

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1872.

There is no additional news from North Carolina to-night, but Democrats no longer claim the State, but concede the election of Caldwell by one thousand majority. The latest afternoon dispatches from Raleigh assert positively that the State has gone Republican by an averaged majority of about eighteen hundred.

Postmaster Edmonds, acting chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, this evening received the following dispatch from Senator Pool:

NORFOLK, VA., August 7, 8:35 P. M.—To Hon. J. M. Edmonds: The people of North Carolina have gained the victory over the Ku-Klux, ballot box stuffing, and Tammany. The State is sure for Grant and Wilson in November.

[Signed] JOHN POOL.

By Associated Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—All the counties have been heard from except Ashe, Graham and Watauga. Caldwell will have a majority of some 1,000 votes. Reports of frauds are coming in from some quarters. The excitement has subsided. The Republicans will hold a mass meeting to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following telegram was received here this morning, to President Grant:

"RALEIGH, August 7.—North Carolina has elected the entire Republican State ticket by a majority ranging from fifteen hundred to two thousand. [Signed] THOMAS SETTLE."

NEW YORK, August 7.—The following dispatches were received to-day:

RALEIGH, August 7.—To Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe: It is now conceded by all parties that Caldwell has carried the State by above eight hundred. [Signed] A. W. SHAFFER.

RALEIGH, August 7.—To Republican State Committee. We have carried the State beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Democrats all give up the fight.

[Signed] J. H. WARWICK.

A special from Raleigh to the *Telegram* says: Private letters received by both parties this morning from the west make the election of Caldwell, by a small majority, certain. Morrimon concedes the election. The counties in the west still to be heard from are reported as giving Republican gains, which virtually decides the contest. There is a chance for the election of Hughes, Democrat, Lieut. Governor, as Brogden, Republican, runs far behind his ticket. The Legislature is close. Congressmen five Democrats, three Republicans.

RALEIGH, August 7.—The official returns are nearly all in, the western counties having all been heard from except Ashe and Yancey. Caldwell is elected by about one thousand majority. The Democrats claim there have been great frauds, and it is thought the election will be contested. The Republicans will hold a jubilee to-morrow night. The excitement has subsided, and the Democrats receive the news of their defeat quietly.

WILMINGTON, August 7.—Robeson precinct, in Brunswick county, was thrown out on account of informalities and frauds. This gives Merrimon an official majority of three votes in Brunswick county.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The National Republican Committee have directed the firing of one hundred guns here to-morrow in honor of the result in North Carolina. Their dispatches claim 1,000 majority.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The following dispatches were received this evening:

WILMINGTON, August 7.—To Hon. Wm. E. Chandler: There is no longer any doubt. We have carried the State ticket by about 2,000. [Signed] JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—Glorious victory! Our whole State ticket elected. Majority near 2,000. State safe for Grant and Wilson in November. Rejoice and be glad.

[Signed] JOHN POOL YOUNG.

NEW YORK, Midnight.—The *Times'* latest special, dated Raleigh 8 o'clock to-night, says: Returns from thirteen counties heard from to-day heretofore unheard from are now in, and give Caldwell a net gain of 47. Only two counties are to hear from—Swain and Graham—giving 2,000. The Legislature, all but two counties, stands: Senate, 31 Democrats, 19 Republicans; lower House, 63 Democrats, 57 Republicans.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Geneva says the Alabama Arbitration Court, at the session yesterday, was engaged in hearing the arguments of British and American counsel in relation to the case of the cruiser Shenandoah, which case it is understood is now closed. Although the freesmbling of council is fixed for Thursday, it is possible it may not meet again for next week.

Greeley Wire in a Russian City.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 7.—A dispatch from Nischii Novgrod states that a great conflagration is now raging in that city. The fire broke out in that quarter of the place where the annual fair is held, and the whole of the fair has been destroyed a large quantity of valuable goods.

Dinner to Stanley, the Correspondent.

LONDON, August 7.—Mr. Mutteer, editor of the *Anglo-American*, entertained Mr. Stanley, the *Herald* correspondent, at a dinner given at the Junior United Service Club to-night. General Sherman, Minister Curtin, Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, and many representatives of the press here and in America were present. Pleasant speeches were made, and Stanley warmly congratulated on his perseverance and success.

LONDON, August 8, 6 A. M.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, presided at the dinner given to Stanley, him for communicating intelligence with regard to Dr. Livingstone to the society, and referring to his enterprise in terms of the highest praise.

Slavery Abolition in Spanish Dominions.

MADRID, August 7.—The Cabinet has submitted to the King series of regulations for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominions.

Meeting of Emperors.

BERLIN, August 7.—The *Provincial Correspondence* considers the approaching meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria a guarantee of peace for Europe. It adds: "It is the purpose of Germany to maintain and strengthen the friendship between Austria and Russia, for whose friendship she prepared the way."

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 7.—Parliament will be progrogued on Saturday.

A severe storm yesterday caused much damage throughout England. Several persons were struck by lightning and killed.

Some excitement prevails throughout Ireland over a report that gold has been discovered near the town of Kinsale.

Stanley will be entertained at a dinner tonight by a number of American residents.

MADRID, August 7.—The Carlist prisoners taken during the late insurrection have been sent to the Canaries.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 7.—The steamships Austrian, Moravian, Spain and Assyria have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 7.—5 per cent.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. United States Bonds—5 20s of '62, 91¾; do of 65, 92½; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 90¾. Linseed oil 27s 10d. Turpentine 33s.

PARIS, August 7.—Rentes 55 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 7.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red spring wheat 10s 10d@11s 12d; red winter 11s 2d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 34s. Oats 34s. Pork dull. Lard 57s 6d. Cheese 58s. Cumberland middles 28; short ribs middles 34s.

ANTWERP, August 7.—Petroleum 46½ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

NEW YORK, August 7.—European advices to the 26th ult. say that the Liberal candidates are reported successful in nearly all the Italian municipal elections.

The Armenian patriarch Hassoun, expelled from Turkey, had arrived at Rome.

President Thiers, in commending the action of the Prefect of Calais, in suppressing the coal miners strike, says: There are a hundred thousand men at Versailles, and means of repression are not wanting. The republic cannot suffer disorder, especially that instigated by foreign emissaries. The local papers state that an agent from Chicago is among the instigators of the strike. His supposed object is to induce the emigration of the miners to the United States. Another source states that the International is offering to defray the expenses of the strike. Another regiment left Paris on the 25th ult., to reinforce the troops in the region of the strike. The troops are used to protect the miners desiring to work and to prevent the assembling of mobs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer in the northwest and upper Mississippi valley and on the upper lakes, with southerly winds and cloudy weather, and occasional rains extending northwestward over Michigan and to the lower lakes; partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain, in the Ohio valley, and eastward over the Middle States, but clear weather in New England; southerly and easterly winds on the south Atlantic, with cloudy weather and rain areas on Thursday; variable southerly and northerly winds and clear weather prevail on the Gulf until the afternoon.

The national forge of the Sons of Vulcan, boilers and paddlers, are holding a convention in Covington, Ky.

Republican Gain in Kentucky.

Negroes Ku-Kluxed in Fayette County.

The Democrats Make a Bloody Chasm to Clasp Hands Over.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 6.

The official majority for Tarlton, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Fayette county, is 257. The Republicans carry Jessamine county by 122—a gain of about 90. Bourbon county is reported Democratic by 141 majority—a Republican gain of 115. Reports from other counties show large Republican gains in all of them.

An attack was made upon the Republican voters at Athens, in this county, yesterday, by a mob of Democratic roughs, who succeeded in driving the negroes away from the polls. The polls were crowded by members of both parties, when a Democrat named Sharp crowded in with an open knife in his hand "in order to clear the negroes out," as he expressed it. At this point another Democrat threw a rock, and a third fired a pistol, upon which an indiscriminate fire was opened on the crowd of negroes, who broke and ran, not returning to the polls during the day. Three negroes were shot, one in the shoulder, a second had a finger shot off, and a third was seriously wounded by a ball through the thigh. Three of the men engaged in the shooting are reported to have been members of the Ku-Klux band which operated in this precinct last year.

The Democrats are very much disheartened by the news from North Carolina.

POLITICAL.

Grant and Greeley to be Publicly Discussed by Prominent Colored Men.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Rev. H. H. Garnett, of Shiloh colored Presbyterian Church, and W. U. Saunders, also colored, of Maryland, today signed documents pledging themselves to a discussion of the merits of Grant and Greeley in Cooper Institute on Friday evening, or on whatever evening the hall can be obtained, thousand.

THOMAS SEITLE."

Proposed Candidate of the Louisville Convention.

NEW YORK, August 7.—It is reported that the managers of the Louisville Convention have fully determined on making Charles O'Conor their Presidential candidate.

Fusion in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, August 7.—The Democratic State Committee and delegates to the Cincinnati Convention met here to-day, and agreed to act in concert, and to arrange an electoral ticket equally divided between the two organizations.

Missouri Congressional Nominations.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 7.—The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional district to-day re-nominated Isaac Parker by acclamation. Delegates report but little or no defection in the Republican ranks.

Call for the Reassembling of the Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

GREENCASTLE, IND., August 7.—The following call has been issued for the reassembling of the Labor Reform convention, by the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Reform party, which met at Indianapolis on the 6th inst., I am directed to reassemble the convention at Columbus on the 21st day of August, 1872. Each State will be entitled to full representation under the original call, and workingmen in every congressional district are earnestly requested to attend promptly to the important duty by providing themselves with a proper representative in the convention of the 21st inst.

[Signed] A. M. PUTT,
Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Reform.

Nominations in the Tenth and Twelfth Illinois Districts.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The Liberals of the Tenth Illinois district nominated yesterday W. H. Neill, Democrat, of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, for Congress. The Liberals of the Twelfth Illinois district to-day nominated for Congress C. Robinson, Democrat, of Shelbyville.

Third Iowa District Nomination.

CHICAGO, August 7.—At McGregor, Iowa, the Republicans of the Third district renominated W. G. Donnan for Congress.

Third Ohio District Nominations.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention of the Third district assembled at Hamilton to-day, and nominated John W. John, Liberal, of Butler county, for Congress, and Granville Stokes, Democrat, of Warren county, for Presidential elector.

Carl Schurz Going South.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—Arrangements are being made for a mass meeting of the citizens of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, at Chattanooga, on the thirtieth day of September, to be addressed by Carl Schurz, who has signified his willingness to come, and also to make a speech in Nashville.

Republican Nominations in the First and Fourth Michigan Districts.

DETROIT, MICH., August 7.—Moses W Field, of Detroit, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district, and J. C. Burroughs in the Fourth district.

Jere Black Comes Out for Greeley.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 7.—In response to a communication from Thomas Welsh, of the Baltimore *Gazette*, Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter in which he reviews at length the political situation of the country, and announces his support of Horace Greeley. The letter will be published to-morrow.

Congressman Fawes Addresses a Republican Meeting.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., August 7.—Henry L. Dawes spoke nearly two hours at the Court House in Lowville, Lewis county, this evening, to a crowded and enthusiastic audience. He indorsed the administration of Gen. Grant, and was most severe in his criticism of his colleague, Mr. Sumner. He said that already the financial interests of the country suffered from the threatened withdrawal of the support of Greeley. No greater calamity could befall the country than the election of Horace Greeley. He gave a very clear review of the financial results of Grant's administration.

Virginia Congressional Nominations.

RICHMOND, VA., August 7.—The Conservatives of the First Congressional District, nominated Hon. Robert Ridgway for Congress. This throws out John Critcher, whose district the First, and Braxton's, the Seventh, were consolidated by the last Legislature. The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District nominated J. Ambler Smith.

Bargain Struck and Fusion Complete in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—After a prolonged conference the Liberal Democratic and Reform Committees failed to agree. Subsequently the Pinchback Republican committee made a proposition to the Liberals, which was accepted, giving the Pinchbackers the Congressman at large and Secretary of State, thus effecting a fusion of the Liberal party. The Democrats and Reformers demanded four places on the State ticket, including Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

STATE NEWS.

John T. Morgan, while working at Cuyahoga coal shaft, near Providence, in Luzerne county, last Saturday, made a most remarkable escape from a horrible death. Having occasion to walk across the mouth of the shaft, one of the planks covering it broke, and he was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 185 feet. Some men working near the foot of the shaft heard a cry and proceeding to the spot found him in about two and a half feet of water, and to their amazement Morgan related to them how the plank had broken 185 feet above and had fallen down. Not a bone was broken, and, except a lightly sprained ankle, and a little bruise on the chest, he was uninjured. He had a pair of wide oil cloth pants, tight around the waist, and two oil cloth coats, buttoned close at the neck. The theory advanced is that the air inflated his wide clothes, and his descent was comparatively easy.

Last Sunday evening twelve prisoners escaped from the jail at Meadville, by sawing off one of the gratings in the rear coal and ice building. At latest accounts none of them had been captured.

Last Sunday morning the little village of Donegal, Westmoreland county, was horrified at the announcement that Edward Nichols, residing in the vicinity, had hung himself on the night previous. He was a single man, about forty-five years of age, and a soldier during the late war. He had been drinking during the week, and on Saturday evening came home intoxicated, and signified his intention to go after more liquor. His sisters, with whom he resided, admonished him to desist, and he did quit the bad habit. He arose and went out of the house, got a rope, and in the morning was found in the hay-mow dead, hanging to a rafter.

On the 2d Mrs. Mary Soxman, widow of Peter Soxman, and daughter of Philip Armel, of Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, committed suicide at her residence in Latrobe, by hanging herself to a bedpost. She had been subject to insane fits.

The steam saw mill of A. A. Barker & Son, three miles from Ebensburg, Cambria county, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss $5,000; insured for $2,000 in the Andes of Cincinnati.

Over Homer H. Frazier, editor of the *Independent Republican* at Montrose, Pennsylvania, has recently developed several little eccentricities or solecisms of conduct, like the following: He persistently avers that he is a woman and insists upon a Grecian bend and a Dolly Vardenhat. He goes about barefoot and is so firmly convinced that he has twelve toes that he attacks with violence any one who tries to persuade him otherwise. The other day he attempted to cut off what he regards as his redundant members, but was prevented by his wife. He thinks that he owns the whole of Susquehanna county, and proposes to give President Grant a warranty deed of it—but there is method in this. From such trifling errors as the above the impression seems to have taken hold of his neighbors that Mr. Frazier is not altogether in his right mind, and it has been actually suggested that he be sent to a lunatic asylum!

A German musician has discovered that the tone of a violin can be greatly improved by immersing the instrument in lager bier, and leaving it there until it becomes thoroughly saturated. Some musicians prefer to soak themselves.

THE LIVINGSTONE LETTERS.

Tampering With His Correspondence—Extraordinary Conduct of British Subjects.

According to an interview between Stanley and a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, Dr. Livingstone forwarded quite a number of letters to England. Stanley was, or is, bearer of the letters from Livingstone to Lord Granville, to the President of the Royal Geological Society, to Mr. Bates, Secretary of that body, to Sir Bartle Frere, to Miss Agnes Livingstone, to his eldest son now living—the eldest by birth having been killed while fighting on the side of the North during the civil war in America. To Mr. Charles Livingstone, his brother; Miss Anna Maria Livingstone, Dr. Wilson, formerly of Bombay; Sir T. Seymour Fitzgerald, ex-Governor of Bombay; Mr. Webb, Newstead Abbey; Dr. Edwin Seward, of Bombay; Captain White, of the Pando Company; Rev. Horace Walter W. Hearns, of Bombay.

Dr. Kirk received his letters from Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar, as also Mr. Oswald Livingstone. Considerable controversy is likely to arise as to the manner in which Dr. Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, has acted. This apparent lack of enterprise and sympathy on the part of Dr. Kirk is the subject of conversations between Livingstone and Stanley. The latter ascribed it to apathy, but Dr. Livingstone said: "No; it is jealousy." "How can that be?" asked Stanley. Livingstone answered: "You do not know the circumstances of this expedition of which I have charge. At my request it was offered by Dr. Murchison to Dr. Kirk. He refused it."

Here an extraordinary fact, alleged by Mr. Stanley, may be mentioned. In the course of nine months eleven packets of letters, sent by Dr. Hosmer through Mr. Webb, American Consul at Zanzibar, reached Stanley at Ujiji. Stanley gave Dr. Livingstone the whole correspondence that he would deliver with his own hands, or place them in the London postoffice, his diary of five years of his last expedition, which he has sent to his daughter, and the letters to Lord Granville, to the Geographical Society, and his private friends.

The farmers of many of the counties of Kansas have organized to send their produce to market for sale by a common agent, and also to buy their supplies in the same way. Some of these Farmers' Leagues have regular officers, and invite proposals for storing and shipping produce, and for the sale of butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit. They also invite separate bids for supplying hardware, farming utensils, seeds, drugs, harness, groceries, lumber, clothing and various other articles. On it is co-operation, and whether or not it brings all the benefits sought, it can do the farmers no harm and is better than a thousand strikes.

It is asserted by an English geologist that the spaces intervening between the existing coal fields of that country are occupied by deposits of coal at a great depth. He further conjectures that the South Staffordshire field contains 3,201,972,326 tons of coal; the Warwickshire, 458,652,714 tons, and the Leicestershire, 830,790,734 tons, making a total of 4,491,124,664 tons. Underneath the Permian strata of rock of the above fields it is estimated that there are to be found 14,604 millions of tons of coal.

According to the official organ of the Feejee government, there is now hearty old chief in the islands who has assisted in the eating of about nine hundred persons. His appetite is the leading feature of his statesmanship, and the original and world-renowned pretty much does elsewhere. Cannibalism is, after all, but another form of political profligacy. It is only going for the flesh instead of the pocket.

A number of young men of Robeson county, North Carolina, well armed and equipped, have taken to the swamps, and are determined to root out the Lowrey gang of outlaws. Success attend them.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, August 7th, 1872.

	Cents.
Miss Annie Francis Barbour, Baltimore, Md.	1
James Lee, Freeport, Pa.	1
John Barbour, Franklin, Pa.	1
John Barbour, Franklin, Pa.	1
L. H. Long, Urbana, Ohio	2
C. McCullough, Witherup, Pa.	3
Cary Z. Grimes, Waynesburg, Pa.	3
James M. Brown, Ft. Wayne, Indiana	3
Miss Hattie B. Horner, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Mrs J. M. Penrose, Rapids, Michigan	3
Albert H. Buck, M. D., New York	3
Mrs J. O. Pritchard, Utica, New York	3
Amonon Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
George Noble, Franklin, Pa.	3
P. M. Young & Co., New York	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

INFATUATED GIRLS.

They Become Enamored of a Circus Rider.

Two young girls, aged respectively fifteen and seventeen years, registered at the Girard House, Penn street, at midnight, Tuesday and asked to be conducted to the Red Lion Hotel. They said they belonged to Erie, and came here to visit an aunt, Mrs. Gray, but not being able to find her wanted to go to the hotel named, alleging that there was a young circus rider stopping there, with whom they were well acquainted, and whose name they gave. The officer took them to the Red Lion, but the circus actor was not there. As they had no money, they wished to find the circus performer. They were then conducted to the Robinson House, where none of the circus actors were stopping. Here they found the young man, whom they claimed as their friend, but they engaged rooms, stating that he knew nothing about them, further than that he had been introduced to them at Beaver Falls last week. He declined to act as their escort, as he was unable to be from in any way. Being thus refused, they had no alternative but to go to the lock-up, where they were lodged until yesterday morning, when they told Mayor Blackmore that they were sisters and belonged to Erie, that their mother gave them money to visit an aunt at Rochester, that they could not find her, and came on here to see another aunt, Mrs. Gray. The Mayor ordered them to be locked up until he